pectation that America will eventually

lift her lien, but in the meantime it

is pointed out that the country is

literally suffering a strangulation,

while her people are in the depths of

NATIONS DIFFER AS TO PROPER SCOPE

Britain Regards Coming Conference as Purely Economic and Financial in Character—Others See Chiefly the Political Side

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Sunday) - The character and scope of the forthcoming Genoa conference has been some- Government, but the Administration what limited to its economic and finan- has not yet announced its policy in cial side in this country. Its political regard to American participation. side, however, The Christian Science Monitor representative is informed by Dr. Giannini, head of the Italian conference, also deserves attention.

January 6 states that the allied powthe discussion of German reparations ister for Agriculture. Dr. Schober reare unanimously of the opinion and the revision of the Versailles ited upon the Social Democrats and that an economic and financial conference should be summoned, yet Dr. disaster. By holding off until the which he considered was of vital Giannini points out that this same agenda meets the needs of Europe and resolution in its various clauses in-volves the consideration of political

eign capital, according to this resolu-tion, must assure investors that their pation in the Genoa conference is condemned by the bulletin in the fol-leging statement: Any government benefiting from forproperty and their rights will be re-spected and the fruits of their enter-lowing statement: prise secured to them. For this purpose the governments of the countries desiring credit must announce that they will recognize all public debts and obligations which have been or may be undertaken or guaranteed by the state or municipalities or by any other public bodies, as well as obligations to restore or compensate all foreign interests for loss or damage caused to them when their property has been confiscated or withheld. Such countries must also establish a legal and juridical system which sanctions and enforces commercial and other contracts with impartiality.

Clause Against Aggression

The resolution contains the imporant statement that all countries should join in an undertaking to refrain from aggression against their neighbors. The examination for puting into practice the fundamentals clated in this resolution is first on

the agenda for the Genoa conference. The second item, Dr. Giannini announced, is the establishment of Eufourth item on the agenda relates to in Germany, are not being deceived money exchanges and credits, while when they report that the manufacthe fifth covers conditions of trade ture of sewing machines and farm imand the sixth those of transport. Dr. plements has completely r Giannini emphasized the fact that the manufacture of munitions. Genoa conference is not a purely Eu-ropean conference, but is a world con-

that until ideas in regard to large useless. cene of this important European again, it was because of the general

by the action taken by Amer-usiness men and bankers, who derstood to recommend that the

England's Attitude

It may be said that the authorities A similar demonstration occurred last in Great Britain consider the confer- November. ence as economic and financial, its chief object being the organization of the presence of dye works, capable of such financial reconstruction in Rus-sia as will in the shortest possible ace, all ought to be able to scrap time open that country to the trade of the world. The Italian authorities however, declare on the other hand that the primary issues at Genoa will be essentially political, which will in turn form the basis for the economic and financial side of the meet-

The conference will, in the first aymond Poincaré's declaration that inless discussions are limited to economic and financial subjects, France has broken down, neither side being prepared to yield. The mine owners prepared to yield. The mine owners are apparently unwilling to do anything and the question now at issue the mine owners are apparently unwilling to do anything and the question now at issue the mine owners.

ary matters at Washington, it is con-idered feasible that the United States light be loath to attend the confer-nce, which will deal so closely with uropean relations. Provided prelim-

inary steps could be taken which would finally lead to a settlement of the vexed question of German reparations as well as the reduction of the OF GENOA MEETING French army, it is considered in Italian circles here that both the United States and France might very well

Agenda Received

see their way to come to Genoa.

Administration Policy Is Not Yet Announced-Russia's Status Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia -The terms of the agenda of the Genoa conference are said to have been received by the United States

The National Council for the Reduction of Armaments has issued a bulletin | Monitor when the economic treaty beon the attitude of the United States, in part as follows:

"If the influence of the American Although the Cannes resolution of Government is not sufficient to insure Treaty at Genoa, our participation the world, we shall be making our German Party, on the other hand, was best possible contribution to the conference's ultimate success."

A. Plea For Russia

"The time has come long since to from our fellowship on moral grounds is inconsistent with our attitude toward several nations, such as Turkey sible. The other reasons which have mands. caused Russia isolation among the nations are good topics for discus-

Discussing the Administration's rea sons for a cut in the European armies. the bulletin contains an analysis of the military situation in Germany, which is the only excuse offered for the maintenance of armies by other countries. The council believes that the disarming process imposed on Ger-many is being carried out. It says:

"First. General Nollet, in charge of disarming Germany, has reported 'Germany has carried out the military terms imposed by the Peace Treaty and is disarmed.'

"Second. Competent observers, for n peace on a solid basis, while hird, which also involves contion of political matters, covers cossary conditions for the relien of the conference without violence to existing treaties. The plements has completely replaced the

"Third. When the allied commis-The need for such a conference was first originated by certain delegates at the Washington Conference, and the primary intention was to open discussion in Washington on the ecotion factories have been destroyed, and that military and neval across and financial situation. The and that military and naval aero attitude adopted by the French dele- planes have been destroyed, even to to demands for their engines; that universal military capital ships and submarines, how-ever, rendered profitable discussion army reduced to 100,000 men; that the ss, for it was clearly recog- navy has been sunk, and fortifications sed by the originators of the scheme are in the process of being rendered

"Fourth. That Germany is morally ably modified, it was futile to disarmed is also evident. The Ger-The matter was again man masses are done with war. When ght up at Cannes and it was there the monarchist army seized Berlin, Italy should be the and after a fruitless week moved out the heads and repre- strike of the Berlin masses. That the hold of militarism upon the German The Italian originators of the Genoa people is destroyed is shown by the conference are keenly interested that composition of the Reichstag, where the United States should accept this the Socialists hold the balance of ion. For one thing it is felt power; in the press the militaristic note is confined to a relatively few organs, and peace demonstrations can business men and bankers, the are understood to recommend that the people last July participated in a demonstration under the slogan a demonstration under the slogan tries. have taken place in the last six

> "If the mere existence of 7,000,000 former service men in Germany and more armament than has so far beer proposed-and still be safe."

TRANSVAAL MINERS' DISPUTE UNSETTLED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal (Sun ace, Dr. Giannini states, be of a day)—The industrial conference after aymond Poincaré's declaration that

declare the invitation unacceptable, and, what would be considered still more regrettable, if the United States should not attend, the conference will take place notwithstanding.

Even apart from the influence of the extraordinary attitude adopted by France in regard to naval and military matters at Washington, it is considered feasible that the United States might be loath to attend the confermagnetic forms and some towns are without light or street cars. The miners have so far been very quiet, but the decision of the Chamber of Mines (mine owners)

CAUSE OF FALL OF **AUSTRIAN PREMIER**

Dr. Schober's Resignation Largely Brought About by the Pan-German Party Who Opposed Passing of the Recent Treaty

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Saturday)-After successfully carrying the treaty through the Austrian National Assembly, Dr. John Schober, Austrian Premier, and his Cabinet have resigned. This action has not come altogether as a surprise and was forecast in The Christian Science tween Austria and Tzecho-Slovakia

was under discussion early this year. The new premier will probably be Dr. Leopold Hennet, who was Min-Christian Socialists to support him necessity to his country. The Panheartily opposed to this convention on any other agreement that would signify ratification of the present frontiers between the two countries.

The Pan-Germans were mainly responsible for Dr. Schober's election to the premiership, and since his open recognize Russia. To exclude her support of the convention with Tzecho-Slovakia they have been insistent in their demands for his resignation. Until such time as the treaty was carried through the Assembly he refor example, to be as remote as pos- fused to be influenced by these de-

The accusation has been made that Dr. Schober has exceeded his powers sion at Genoa in so far as they still in this matter, but the Austrian authorities here state that he has had the full support of the other two parties, and that the treaty is legal and binding. Furthermore it will tend to improve greatly the economic, financial and political relations between Austria and her northern neighbors.

Apart from her internal political difficulties the country is in severe financial straits. The Austrian krone has fallen to the abnormal level of nearly 16,000 to £1, and urgent ap peals have been made to the Allies to advance a loan of £2,000,000 £2,500,000 in order to save the sit-

Causes of Depreciation

At the present rate of exchange effect of the proposed loan would be tion of the Versailles Treaty.

obvious. Not only would it tend to Of what passed between America check the continued depreciation of and England on the eve of the Washthe further fall of the krone. Another cause for the depreciation is London and Washington. small on the receipt of paper cur- disposition to blame Mr. Jusserand for rency at once take steps to convert it the failure of France at Washington chance will hold national notes a moment longer than possible. Acquiescence on the part of the

Allies to grant a temporary advance on the proposed national loan would at once cause a general recovery. Austria, it is stated, can offer excellent securities in the shape of customs, if America could see her way to lifting the lien which she, in common with trian assets. Practically all other countries have waived their claims, but until the Mellon refunding bill has passed the American Senate, there little hope of saving Austria

Austrian authorities hold every ex-1 the employees' demands.

Business and Finance.....

eneral News— Nations Differ as to Proper Scope of

Genoa Meeting Final Shantung Rail Questions Are

Discussed
France Officially Receives Denial...
Cause of Fall of Austrian Premier...
Situation in India More Unsettled....

Dry Enforcement Pays Its Own Way.

Dry Enforcement Pays Its Own Way.
Britain to Grant Egypt New Status.
Effect of German Reparations Note.
Bonus Testimony Hearings Called.
Fund Campaign in Schools Resented.
Boyoott Ended Shortage of Eggs.
Intervention in Haiti Condemned.
Sheppard-Towner Bill Is Attacked.
Senate to Act on Refunding Bill.
President Rejects Bolivian Request.
Christian Science Trustees Named.
Electric Merger Meets Opposition.
Higher Attendance Age for Schools.

Meryon Editorial Notes

Plans for Gifts to Princess Mary Australasia and the Irish Peace League Report on Albanian Dispute.. Plea in Favor of Public Ownership..

Illustrations-Frontispiece of the History of Sandford and Merton....

The Standard Bearer of the Tenth

Special Articles-Great Nature
How the Peruvian Indian Dresses.
Children's Books a Century Ago.
The Street Corner Photographer.
A Back Corner of Asia. Great Nature ...

FRANCE OFFICIALLY RECEIVES DENIAL French Ambassador in Washing-

leged Slight Until It Was Announced in the Newspapers attempt of the liquor interests to cap-Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Sunday),-Besides Anti-Saloon League of New York at the official denial of the alleged refusal of President Harding to see the French Ambassador, Jules Jusserand, per-

ton Entirely Ignorant of Al-

sonal confirmation that no such incident occurred has been received at the Quai d'Orsay from Mr. Jusserand, who was ignorant of the whole affair until it was announced in the newspapers. It is here declared that not only is the fact as stated altogether inexact; but any impression of difference of treatment at Washington between the French and British representatives is unfounded.

Naturally the report that Mr. Jusserand was unwelcome caused great emotion, especially in official circles, and for the most part Mr. Jusserand is eulogized for his conduct. 'Matin," which has distinguished itself by its anti-British campaign on all occasions, now remarks that what is particularly displeasing is the campaign, systematically unfriendly, that the British press persists in conducting against France.

There are, however, grave criticisms of Mr. Jusserand himself. The 'Oeuvre," for example, remarks: "It is unhappily not a secret that our ambassador, who considered it unneces sary to deprive himself of a holiday to prepare for the Washington Conference, and who guided badly Aristide Briand, is not a personage agreeable to the Republican administration of

"His vision of a Franco-American alliance as against England is known and translated in maladroit phrases, reported to A. J. Balfour and transmitted to London."

"Pertinax" also attacks in the "Echo de Paris" with some bitterness Mr. Jusserand, who does not, he says, enjoy the authority which should correspond to his high functions at Washington. The Embassy encouraged the absurd policy, which consisted in con-sidering as definitely acquired Ameripaper currency in Austria amounts to ment of peace. Last spring it believed a value of roughly £4,500,000 to in the entrance of the United States £5,000,000, therefore the immediate in the League of Nations and ratifica-

currency, but it would also put a stop ington Conference it knew nothing and to the unscrupulous method at present divined nothing. It allowed Mr. universally in force of gambling on Briand to think that it was possible to

seen in the fact that traders large and In short in some quarters there is a venient weapon against him, A scape-

OFFICIALS SEIZE CAR LINES

other allied countries, hold on Aus- which have been idle since early this month due to a strike of the employees for higher wages. This action followed refusal of the managers of the two companies, La Comercial and La Trans-Atlantica, to reply favorably to other than by some individual govern- the Municipal Council's ultimatum that ment guaranteeing the necessary the lines resume operation under control of a municipal official and grant

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$5.00; three months, \$3.00; one month, \$1.10.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptmailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918. Printed in U. S. A.

INDEX FOR JANUARY 30, 1922

British-Canadian Concession in Peru Gain in Financing by Corporations Portuguese and French Commerce Argentine Trade Decrease Causes Cheerful View of Trade Prospects Prevention of Fallures Is Aim New Ministry in Hungary Formed More News for the Pacific A Peep Into Mexico Asked

Bokhara

Labor's View of Court Injunction..... Non-Manual Labor Slowly Organizing

The Children's Page......Page

DRY ENFORCEMENT PAYS ITS OWN WAY

Leader of New York Anti-Saloon insurance to make \$100,000,000 of public League Says Full Value of

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office YONKERS, New York—The meaning SITUATION IN INDIA of a successful outcome of the present ture the next United States Congress was explained yesterday by William H. Anderson, superintendent of the the annual field day service of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Anderson said that it was through the Anti-Saloon League, which was established by the churches, that a sufficient majority of the citizenship of the country asserted its opposition to the liquor traffic and elected a sufficient majority of Congress to submit national prohibition, and a sufficient majority of the legislatures in all but three of the states to ratify the prohibition amendment.

"It costs the country between \$15, 000,000 and \$20,000,000 a year to operate Congress," said Mr. Anderson.
"That national legislative body with the power of the nation behind it; immediately began to legislate in favor of prohibition.

Law Enforcement

duty of every United States attorney in America to prosecute those who vio- swaraj or home rule, and that Malated the moral convictions of citizen- hatma Gandhi's inflammatory speeches ship, at last expressed in the binding are continually adding to the fire form of law. This legislation also which may at any time burst out and made it the duty of every federal court involve perhaps the whole of India. in the union to punish such violators. He finds ready support among the It costs the people between \$15,000,000 lower class natives, who fondly imag-and \$20,000,000 more each year to ine that swaraj will bring them unmaintain this machinery.

ultimate responsibility for enforcethe cost of which is impossible to say, was thrown into the work. On top of this, the Congress has appropriated nearly \$10,000,000 the coming year to be used solely in prohibition enforcement, supplementing the work of the regular agencies of governyear from federal funds are being spent through the channels of government to carry on this policy. If we allow the wets to get control of Congress, all that will stop, because it will not be the duty of the federal at-torneys to prosecute or federal courts cat's-paw by the Muhammadans. to punish men who sell intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, and the Congress will refuse to appropriate special funds.

ocal Support Required

"In addition to the national expenditure, the people of New York State are spending this year, at the lowest possible calculation between \$50,000,-000 and \$60,000,000 more for State enforcement through city police, town constables, county sheriffs and deputies, state troopers, district attorneys and the courts, not counting any either into foreign money or goods of some description, but no one by any dent, even though untrue, as a conment machine is most of it organized. ment machine is most of it organized have the protection of their newly essential point in the goat is apparently wanted for recent on a local basis. That is the explana- adopted religionists. itself is the explanation of the reputed to take the plunge, it is stated by those placing the control of its operation in MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay-The city breakdown of enforcement. Full value au fait with the Indian political sit- the hands of a Japanese traffic manauthorities took possession of the from this \$60,000,000 enforcement ma- uation that such a step would mean ager, backed by his government, would capital's two steet car companies on chine can only be gotten by general little short of revolution for the coun- plainly not constitute a settlement of Friday night and will operate the lines, organization of local sentiment deforcement for local tax money spent take full advantage of the opportunity people cannot accept. for the salaries of enforcement of- to secure its own ends.

ficials. of the country, but, without federal indictment of Mr. Gandhi's uncomaction in a state like New York there promising attitude, would have had farwould be no state legislation, so that reaching results. are being spent to give us enforce- opinion. ment in New York State.

the federal government for profines and forfeitures if the law is fully would result in Muhammadan India

Voluntary Gifts Needed

"Still further, the beauty of this proposition is that, having gotten together effectively so that the law and appeal to the masses to foster disorder majority obtained control of the government in order to make government reflect the attitude of the ma- throughout India, but it is much less jority of the citizens living under it, in evidence in states which are ruled we are able to compel even the wets, by native princes than it is in provthrough general taxation, to contri- inces under British rule. The reason bute their share of the expense of giv- for this can be seen in the manner in ing prohibition a fair test, and to which the native rulers deal with such compel the criminals, through fines matters. It is an open question and penalties, to pay the expense of whether in the long run the govern their own detection and punishment.

that they can continue to cooperate that very shortly.

effectively in retaining control of the FINAL SHANTUNG government machinery. "That \$1,000,000 must come in vol-

untary gifts from those who have the spirit of service combined with the canny intelligence to recognize that \$1,000,000 spent as civic righteousness funds work for righteousness is a good investment, with all the happiness and State and National Prohibition improvement in public welfare and all the saving of moral wreck and ruin Depends on Local Opinion which cannot be figured in dollars and cents, as that much additional profit."

MORE UNSETTLED

Many Hindus Have Turned Muhammadan, and Bulk of Native Population Now Seems to Be Won Over to Mr. Gandhi

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Saturday)-The ituation in India shows little sign of mprovement, in fact whatever change has taken place has been for the worse, and the feeling in Indian political circles here is that the Government of India, to say the least, is faced with a difficult internal condition that will need the utmost tact in handling.

That a firm policy is needed goes without saying, even though any action consequent on such policy may be interpreted as a "repressive measure." Opinion is that the rank and file of 'That legislation made it at once the the Indian people have become thoroughly imbued with the idea of heard-of prosperity. At the same time "The President of the United States it is stated here there are clear indibecame immediately charged with the cations that among some few of the higher educated Hindus there is a ment. Other governmental machinery, growing fear that swaraj would soon prove a triumph more for the Mu-

hammadans than for the Hindus. The followers of the Muhammadan faith in India make no secret of their contempt for Mr. Gandhi's program of non-violence; and the Hindus, who are altogether a more timid race, would ment. The net result is that at quickly fall under the spell of Muhamleast from \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000 a madan rule. So far this outcome has become evident only to a very small percentage of the Hindus, and such is their unlimited faith in Mr. Gandhi that there seems little hope that his followers will awake in time to the

> Great numbers of Hindus are becoming subscribers to the Koran. One of the main reasons for this change of faith is that all caste distinction is abolished on one's becoming Muhaming the plan of untouchability by which caste distinctions were done away with. The campaign was a Mr. Gandhi's programs have been. Another inducement which offers itself to the Hindus to adopt the Muhammadan faith is that in the event of any appeal to force, they would the beginning, made it clear that the

It was thought that Sir Sankaran "Of course, New York has only Nair's recent letter to the press of New York gets the full benefit of the the truth of Sir Sankaran's observa-

sidered by Englishmen resident in Inbecoming any more amenable to reason. The Caliphate question has, no doubt, much to do with the present unrest both in India and Egypt, but in the main it is only used as an

content. This spirit of turbulence is general ment of India would not be better ad-"However, while we can compel the vised to adopt a firmer policy with the wets, who are in a minority in num-bers but represent much money, to deal with Mr. Gandhi in the same them a direct insight into the man-10 pay their share of the more than \$100,- manner as it did with the Ali brothers. agement of the railway by the appoint-

000,000 of public funds spent in giving | Just what the effect of his arrest prohibition a fair trial through the would be it cannot yet be said, but it of associate traffic manager and assooperation of government, federal, state seems fairly certain that with almost clate auditor respectively. and local, we cannot expect the wets unlimited powers bestowed on him by to contribute the \$1,000,000 a year that the All-India Congress, the Govern- by which the sole control of operations will be necessary for some years to ment of India will be compelled to would still be exercised by foreign ofcome to get the facts to the people so come to a decision on the matter, and ficials cannot be regarded as a settle-

RAIL QUESTIONS ARE DISCUSSED

Japan's Demand for Share in the Management Said to Mean a Masked Control - Quick Settlement Is Now Expected

SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE "Notwithstanding the present con-ditions, let no one fear for the future of the Chinese people."-Sir Robert

"Japan is not only satisfied with but has welcomed the series of resolu-tions before the Conference for the improvement of conditions in China,' Baron Shidehara, Japanese Minister to the United States.

"Whether one is disappointed "Whether one is disappointed or pleased by the positive results of the Washington Conference, it must be recognized that the efforts of the people won both the calling of the Conference, and also whatever step has been taken toward reducing the danger of war."—Women's Committee for World Disarmament.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Offic

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia -Conference leaders were confident last night that the Shantung issue. which has done more than anything else to delay the Far Eastern discussions and the formulations of final agreements, would be out of the way within the next 48 hours.

While this confidence on the part of official Washington continues, pending the accepted communication from Peking on the proposed compromise for a settlement on the railroad problem, the Japanese and the Chinese delegates are sparring on one of the vital questions affecting the operation of the

The Japanese are insisting that they be permitted to appoint a traffic manager, while the Chinese assert that all they can concede to Tokyo is an assistant traffic manager, and an assistant auditor under the Chinese managing director proposed in the Hughes-Balfour formula. This point of difference has been referred to Peking by the Chinese delegation, the inference being that they will not agree to the Japanese proposal without the indorsement of the govern-

Foreign Control Deprecated

Besides the question of a traffic nanager, the Japanese delegates are making a bid to retain on the road a large number of Japanese employees now established there. This request, Chinese declare, would imply a still greater degree of Japanese connection with the management of the

road. Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, former American Minister to Peking, in a statement madan. Mr. Gandhi attempted to issued on Saturday night, took the check this recantation by inauguratthe appointment of a Japanese traffic manager would continue the "abnormal condition of foreign control of a hopeless failure, as so many other of railroad in the interior of China," and would be a settlement "which the Chinese people cannot accept."

Dr. Reinsch's statement follows: "The Chinese delegation has, from troversy concerns the foreign control

tion of the Anti-Saloon League's three—
Mr. Gandhi has postponed the declafold local enforcement program. The
ration of civil disobedience till the The arrangement to make a formal failure of local sentiment to express end of this month. Should be decide transfer of the railway to China, while manding a local return in local en- that the Muhammadan element will abnormal situation which the Chinese

Complete Transfer Called For

"It cannot reasonably be expected of about 10 per cent of the population India, in which he made a scathing the Chinese delegation that they should relinquish the central point of their position, essential to the main-Notwithstanding tenance of China's administrative integrity in the highly important proventire federal expenditure and effort. tions, they seem to have had little ince of Shantung. They have not en-This means, therefore, that from \$100,- effect on Mr. Gandhi's program, what- tertained the expectation that all the 000,000 to \$120,000,000 of public funds ever they may have had on Moderate difficulties due to foreign encroachment on China's rights could be set-Both Non-Cooperation and the pro- tled at once, and they are willing to "It is true that practically all of posed campaign of civil disobedience cooperate with the friendly governthis would be spent anyhow, aside will, of course, continue to have the ments in securing a gradual improvefrom prohibition, but it is also true full support of the Muhammadans, who ment of the situation; but they would that it would cost just that much to are using the Caliphate question as be justified in insisting that on this build separate machinery for prohibi- their rallying cry. Even though peace one cardinal question no arrangements tion. Even the \$10,000,000 appropriat- with Turkey were declared, it is conalive the same difficulty which is now hibition alone will return a profit in dia anything but probable that this disturbing the peace and confidence of the people.

"Any settlement of the Shantung question requires the complete transfer of the Shantung railway to China, as the control exercised by foreign officials dependent upon a foreign government is by no means compatible with the administrative integrity of China, The Chinese people are willing to pay a definite sum to secure the return of their rights, but they expect in return that the settlement made will be substantial and not formal, and particularly that there shall be no question about the control of

the railway. "The Chinese people are willing to give the Japanese every assurance of ment of two Japanese to the position

"On the contrary, the arrangement ment, as it would continue the fundamental difficulty of the present situa-tion and would be essentially incon-sistent with any avowed purpose of

returning the railway to China.
"Should the Chinese delegation be forced to accept this arrangement, let stitutes a solution or settlement of the hantung question. The essential difculty still remains, the opportunity for an outside government to control the transportation system of the province. American merchants will be dependent upon the good will of a Japanese traffic management in a Chinese province; and the Chinese will be subject to intervention and control in the very enterprise that sed to be transferred to them How Japan has used such opportuniwe have had abundant chance to learn in Manchuria.

If this has to be done, let us frankly confess failure rather than try to conceal it by talking of 'in-finitesimal differences between the Japanese and Chinese.' The people in the Far East, Americans and Chinese, will know the difference, and American reputation will hardly be advanced by such a weak excuse. But, at least, et us not admit that we have been taken in by this transparent device of giving up the railway and keeping its control. The American reputation for gullibility is already sufficiently g, alas, among the Japanese.

"If such an arrangement is put through under American auspices, it liberal attitude toward Egyptian aspiinvolves a moral obligation to see to rations and that she desires to make it that the Japanese do not take undue use of her special position in Egypt the protection of our commercial in- trative system there, incompatible with But it would be better not to give moral support to a proposed settlement except to one that actually not the case. The policy of His Maj-

BOYCOTT ENDED SHORTAGE OF EGGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois - How a conumers' boycott, led by high cost of living experts of the City Council, effective guarantees: broke the corner in eggs, alleged to cations, to which Egypt is essential, have been engineered by Leon Frank are assured. of New Orleans, Louisiana, was told pany has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$860,000 and assets of \$256,000. "Third, that Egypt

According to Mr. Poole, Mr. Frank came to Chicago early in November, and announced his intention of running the price of standard storage eggs up to 60 cents.

"He testified before Judge F. G.

Rush," said Mr. Poole, "when application was made for an injunction to latter in inviting parliamentary sancstop his gambling in eggs, that he ation to such an accord." the bulge in egg prices

"The paper profit of Frank and two other eggs gamblers reached \$1,500,000 at the high point.

"The group bought futures on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. By selling to each other they boosted the price 3 to 4 cents each day. They orced the price up from 28 cents to

to keep up their margins. Their ill power to reduce them when the State success is reflected in Frank's bank-thinks they are exorbitant.

When prices are unfair, don't

VETERANS' SCHOOL **DECLARED "A FARCE"** BY JUDGE R. S. MARY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia That vocational training at Camp man, Ohio, is "a farce and a fraud," is the statement made by Judge Robert S. Mary, national com-Judge Robert S. Mary, national com-mander of the Disabled American Vet-erans of the World War, in a report ed on Saturday to Representaive Madden, chairman of the House nittee on Appropriations. The ort is the result of a personal visit by Judge Mary to the camp.

Judge Mary in the report. "In the pel them to invest from 10 to 20 per electrical school, which has an en-rollment of 80, there were only 37 men actually present, and of this number only two were doing anything." The equipment, he said, was such as could be picked up around any abandoned camp. Students told him that the eason they were not working was that of insurance. He approves of such su-juipment had not come.

t a single student was in the nt here, as also was the case in

bakery, he declared. It looked like real work was be ing done in the tailoring school," the ort said. "There were only two three men who seemed to be idle SENATOR'S INDUSTRIAL peared that instruction was

stated, was the busiest in the

We did not find a single student that wanted to go home, but were tribunal, unlike the Kansas Industrial deportation was to ask, fearing they would be Court, would have no power to enped from training entirely and force its own decisions.

"It talks bravely about justice and last November.

BRITAIN TO GRANT EGYPT NEW STATUS

Recognition of Country as a Sovereign State and the Constitu-

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Sunday)-Further efforts are to be made to give Egypt a fuller measure of independence, and it is hoped an agreement. may be reached. The High Commisto England, so states an official com-munique issued by the Foreign Office respect that his proposed measure is tonight, in order to give full informa- weak. tion and advice to the British Government as to the present situation in Egypt, and as to the communications sy and of guaranteeing to all parties which have been passing between him and Egyptian former ministers regard- yon's measure contains the weakness ing the future government of the of the Federal Wage Board and the

country.
"There appears to be," the above doned, or is about to abandon, her ivantage of it; that is necessary for to maintain a political and administhe freedom which she has declared her willingness to recognize. This is esty's Government, both during and since the Aldy Mission to England, has been founded upon the following

While unwilling to cede to disorder or violence what it is prepared to grant on its own merits, His Majesty's Government has explicitly stated its readiness to invite Parliament to ter-Chicago Food Price Expert Says

Minate the protectorate, which was declared in 1914, to recognize the existence of Egypt as a sonsettution Action of the Consumers reestablishment of an Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as soon as it is satisfied as to the following conditions. which it regards as vital to the interests both of Egypt and the Em-

"The government must have full and

"Second, that Britain retains both here by Russell J. Poole, head of the the right and the power to afford that City Cost Committee. As a result of protection to the foreign communities the reverse, it is said, Frank and Com-pany has filed a voluntary petition in these peoples in existing conditions

"Third, that Egypt is safeguarded against all foreign interference or ag-

gression direct or indirect. "As soon as an agreement satisfying these conditions has been drawn up between an Egyptian Government and the British Government, there will be no hesitation on the part of the

COMMITTEE TO ASK STATE SUPERVISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

OF INSURANCE RATES

NEW YORK, New York-Before the Lockwood committee adjourned on joined in refusing to buy eggs. Then Saturday, preparatory to going to cooperation with the states. Millions appears a solution of the problem that the weather warmed up and the hens Albany for the purpose of defending started laying. The market was glutted itself in the Legislature and seeking with fresh eggs, sending the price of extended powers, it had brought out storage eggs down to 20 cents. The testimony indicating the need of state blers were driven frantic trying supervision of insurance rates, with

This reform will be embodied in a bill to be introduced in the Legisla-"There is an important lesson in bill to be introduced in the Legislathis that the public should not overtrades, which are said to have been as high as 6 to 7 per cent, are expected to be reduced to 21/2 per cent by this bill. The State has no power to dispute rates at present, unless the companies discriminate between cus-

omers.

That their object had been to get as much profit as the traffic would bear was admitted by the representatives of the companies and figures compiled by accountants from the companies records and from official sources indicated that their investments in real estate mortgages paid 20 per cent more than investments in stocks and bonds, and that a large part of the income of the fire insurance companies comes from policies on real estate In spite of this, fire insurance officials are expected to fight to the end to prevent legislative limitation of the "The school rooms have been made prevent legislative limitation of the over in a makeshift fashion," says character of their investments, to comcent of their assets in real estate mortgages and to put an end to spec-

ulation on their part.
Francis R. Stoddard, State Superintendent of Insurance, will hold a hearing today on the question of state supervision over rates on all classes

Senator Charles C. Lockwood, chairmmbing school, according to the man, announced that the committee would send the minutes of the testimony concerning the electric lamp business of the General Electric Company to Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General.

CODE DECLARED WEAK

TOPEKA, Kansas-Denying that the Kansas Industrial Court has proved ve did not find a single student futile, Henry J. Allen, Governor of Kansas, in a statement on Saturday and of teaching or with the replying to Senator Kenyon of Iowa, declared Senator Kenyon's proposed industrial code is weak, because his

then timidly passes the decision to the BONUS TESTIMONY public," the Governor said.

"Senator Kenyon's statement tha the Kansas Industrial Court has proven futile," Governor Allen's statement said, "shows that he has no given the act careful consideration and is not informed as to the results of the court's activities.
"Thirty-four cases involving many

tion of an Egyptian Parliament. thousands of employees have been adjudicated and in all cases but one Are Officially Looked For which was appealed by the employer to the Supreme Court, the orders of the court have been accepted and obeyed immediately by both parties.

"All of the principles announced by Senator Kenyon in his code report are embodied or declared in the original Kansas act itself or in the decisions of the court.

"If the proposed measure is reported correctly there is only one respect in sioner of Egypt has been summoned which it differs from the Kansas law

"The Kansas law gives to the court power of determining the controverexact and equal justice. Senator Kenweakness foreshadowed in the report of the second industrial conference communiqué states, "an impression in it refuses to give the responsibility some quarters that Britain has aban- to government of settling the controversy."

SHEPPARD-TOWNER BILL IS ATTACKED

Chicago Judge of Circuit Court Says It Deals With Subject Which Is Not Properly Within Sphere of the Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois-Attacking the Sheppard-Towner maternity bill and of the former service men, is bound Market Was Prevented by state and to agree to the constitution similar federal legislation, Judge of an Egyptian Parliament, and the Frank Johnson of the Circuit Court of Cook County, speaking before the Uptown Lions Club, declared that if our government insists on "treating individuals like so many children for whose physical and moral salvation it feels responsible, life will become unbearable for independent, libertyloving people.

suasion may be properly exerted to assist an individual, said Judge Johnson, but interference with individual freedom by law is unjustifiable.

"I do not want to be escorted through life," he said, "with an agent of the law on either side of me, one telling me what I shall do; the other what I shall not do. I do not want to be protected by law against myself.

Congress Without Power

"Home life should be free from invasion by federal or state inspectors. The home is one place that should be considered a sanctuary, a place of protection, a refuge from all the cares and worries of the outside world. At the door of the home all unnecessary regulations by law should halt.

Think of the federal government legislation on the subject of maternity. An act for the promotion of 'welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy, be upheld.

"It was passed under the guise of of dollars were appropriated. Con- at least should be given serious coneustody and care of the child as at any rate, and will find strong supagainst the whole world. Society port from the Republicans. hould not take the care or custody of doned the child or is unable to support what kind of milk she should feed her

infant. Such legislation would be intolerable paternalism.
"Statutes create officials. Bureaux and bureaucrats multiply and extend their power. Inspection, regulation and restraint weigh down the individual and collective activities of

American citizens. Invasion of Home

"With the tendency growing, the people of this country have less lawful freedom than any other white people of the world with the possible exception of the Russians.

"The people have nothing to say directly on Congressional legislation They have no vote in the matter. They are helpless except as to the influence they may exert by public opinion. Yet they are to be controlled by Washington bureaucrats created by Congress, at the instance of overzealous people who feel impelled by a gratutious duty to use legislation as a weapon to force people to follow a particular course of conduct.

"The evil of overregulation by law threatens the safety of our government. The passing of law has be come an American mania. It is one of the most serious menaces to our berty today.

"With laws which shackle him hand and foot, permit espionage in his private affairs, and invasion of his home, will not the citizen's affection for his country wane? Let us endeavor to develop a strong, independent, self-reliant people, conscious of their rights in regard to individual freedom, and ready enthusiastically to defend those rights."

INTERNATIONAL SPY TO BE HELD NEW YORK, New York - Ignatius Tribitsch Lincoln, international spy who was taken in custody by federal agents on Friday, was given a hearing at Ellis Island Saturday and released under bonds, pending action of the immigration authorities. Lincoln's leportation was sought on the ground that he is an undesirable, and that he surreptitiously entered this country

HEARINGS CALLED

Secretary of the Treasury to Be First Witness Before House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia -Congress having determined to speed the enactment of a soldiers' bonus bill, the Ways and Means Committee of the House is to meet tomorrow morning to begin a series of hearings involving questions of financing the initial pay ment of adjusted compensation.

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, who declares that the bonus bill cannot be enacted without the levying of a special form of taxation, is to be the first witness. He will be followed, by various officials of the Treasury Department who will furnish the committee with detailed state ments of the nation's financial condition, besides recommending sources of taxation.

With the control of the next House in jeopardy, Republican leaders in Congress are making no attempt to conceal their anxiety when it comes to finding a way to finance the proposed payments of adjusted compensation which they believe necessary if the party is to profit by the soldier vote. It is the only thing affecting the bonus that is in dispute.

Taxpayers Protest

Already the Republican Party is beginning to hear from dissatisfied taxpayers. Campaign promises of reduced taxation and "better business" have gone by the board and the Administration realizes that a special form of taxation, even for the benefit to hit some class of taxpayers hard. Just which class to hit is the knotty problem that confronts the House, wherein the bonus bill must originate.

Warnings of political defeat in November if the Republican Party adopts a sales tax to raise, \$1,500,000,000, as Joseph W. Fordney, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, seems to think is necessary, already have been made on the floor of the House. special tax on automobiles or gasoline also would raise a storm of protest and virtually every recommendation thus far made has given rise to formi-

lable opposition. It would be a happy solution to the Administration if the funds for the bonus could be paid through collections of interest on the foreign debt. But everything connected with the refunding of the foreign debt is so uncertain that the best financial experts in Congress and in the Treasury Department realize that interest collections cannot be depended upon for the initial payments.

Direct Appropriation Urged

The only thing left to be done, evidently, is the enactment of a special John N. Garner (D.), Representative building for civic activities. from Texas, ranking minority member of the Ways and Means Committee. and for other purposes.' I cannot Mr. Garner proposed direct appropriaimagine how its constitutionality can tions from the Treasury and sales of certificates of indebtedness.

To many Republicans this proposal ress has no power to pass such bills. sideration. It will be put up to the Democratic membership of the Henry Ford Plans

It is expected the hearings by the child unless the parent has aban- Ways and Means Committee will take considerable time, although the comit. A federal inspector, for example, should not be allowed to tell a mother the Republican conference, will make day that the offer of the Detroit all possible haste in reporting a bill manufacturer to take over the Muscle to the House. Mr. Fordney believes Shoals project would contain assurthree weeks will be necessary to ances that fertilizer would be manuthresh out the various plans for factured by the plant if a lease is financing the bonus and to whip a bill given by the government.

into shape. While he is in favor of Mr. Harris had telegraphed Mr. Ford a sales tax, Mr. Fordney recognizes an inquiry as to whether his proposals the formidable opposition in the House to the Secretary of War would emto that method of levying taxes. Its brace such guarantees and received study the problem of abolishing the chief opponent in the Ways and from Mr. Ford's secretary in Detroit, Means Committee is James A. Frear the following reply: (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, "Am sending you a copy of Mr. who has made trouble for the Ad-Ford's proposal which contains proviministration on more than one occa-

COAL OPERATORS' NEW SCALE ANNOUNCED

COLUMBUS, Ohio-Coal operators of southern Ohio adopted on Saturday a new wage scale to supplant that expiring April 1, providing for reductions averaging from 31 per cent to 40 2-3 per cent. The check-off system also is abolished.

The wage scale proposed by the operators must be accepted by the miners not later than March 1, and would become effective April 1, this year, continuing until further notice. It is understood that the proposed scale has not been formally submitted to unions.

The action of the operators is in onformity with the announcement CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Announces

A Free Lecture on

Christian Science William D. Kilpatrick, C.S.B., of Detroit, Michigan of the Board of Lectures. This Church

IN THE CHURCH EDIFICE Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Back Bay, Boston Monday Evening, January 30, at Eight O'Clock YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

made by the Southern Ohio Coal Exchange several weeks ago, that they had withdrawn from the central competitive field embracing western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois,

The operators' statement says the scale promulgated by them on Saturday is from 30 to 35 per cent in advance of the pre-war scale in the southern oil field. The wages then, Ways and Means Committee they say, were the highest ever received by miners in that district up -Taxpayers Protest Cost to the time advances were made on ccount of the war.

The operators quoted union officials as saying the miners would not accept reductions in wages, and would fight to the last to avoid such, and continted:

"The operators believe that these statements of a determined policy demonstrate the futility of any meeting with the United Mine Workers of

FUND CAMPAIGN IN SCHOOLS RESENTED

Sectarianism Is Alleged in Use of New York System for Collecting Money for Clerical Organization's Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York - School eachers of this city are complaining that the public schools are being used for sectarian purposes in violation of rulings against such usage, alleging that the Knights of Columbus are them for help in raising \$2,000,000 for their new building, William J. O'Shea, associate superintendent of schools. recently sent out a communication to the teachers stating that he had received a letter from Anning S. Prall, president of the school board, requesting him to supervise and direct the work of accepting contributions for the Knights of Columbus campaign fund. The letter concludes:

"Any contribution that you care are absolutely free to give or to recontribution is to be entirely voluntary.'

In a circular sent out to the teachers throughout the city's schools, Mr. that the best economic interests of the Prall's letter appointing Dr. O'Shea 'as a representative of this department to supervise and direct the work among the employees of the Board of Education" is appended

This circular, in which these letters are printed under the heading "inlorsements," asks teachers to appoint school delegates to receive their contributions and to send them to the fund's treasurer.

hey are collecting funds from school children, but states that it has received permission from city authorities to solicit donations from school teachers and other city employees. It form of taxation, unless the Republi- insists that its work is not sectarian cans want to accept the proposal of but that it desires to construct a large

For a long time the Knights of Columbus have been soliciting funds from the general public and have paid particular attention to automobilists, even jumping upon the running boards during traffic regulation stops and

FERTILIZER PLANT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia -Word was received from Henry Ford

sion referred to."

become acute.

The Coal Situation

20 Exchange Place, Boston

As indicated by the recent advice of Secretary Hoover and

the Interstate Commerce Commission to stock up with coal,

we feel that those in authority anticipate serious trouble.

In reply to the many requests we receive daily for our

We Do NOT Advise

buying coal at present prices for next winter's use, but

We DO Advise

our customers to secure enough coal to carry them into

May or June, and to buy it before the situation may

Metropolitan Coal Co.

Congress 4600

opinion regarding the prospective strike situation

REPARATIONS NOTE principally used are said to be caused

Majority Vote of Reparations he reported, because the obliteration Board May Grant All That of the maguey plant will wipe out the Germany Demands - French | wealthiest families in the Republic. Position Made More Difficult INTERVENTION IN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Sunday)-The re ponse of Germany to the Reparations Republic's Delegate to Second Commission places the French representative, Louis Dubois, in a difficult

If a settlement of German payments during 1922 is left to the commission then a majority vote is sufficient to grant all that Germany demands. Or the other hand, Raymond Poincaré had practically ruled out the method of the Supreme Council's meetings.

Mr. Dubois therefore has consulted Mr. Poincaré about the course to be followed. His opinion is that the decisions to be taken are too grave for the commission, and should be ferred to the governments. With the present strained relations between France and England, it is feared that Germany may have a great advantage n her diplomatic game.

It is obvious that Germany will endeavor to pay exceedingly little in where I signed all the conventions cash this year, and certainly not the amount previsionally fixed at Cannes -720,000,000 gold marks. She will,

however, pay in material. The note asks for facilities for finding external credits. It contains a program of budgetary reform. Bread subsidy will cease, with the result that waging an intensive campaign among the price of bread will nearly double. An attempt is made to show that the German taxpayer is more heavily taxed than the French.

It is practically certain that the com aission will protest against the fresh inflation of currency that may accompany a forced loan.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its corres BERLIN, Germany (Sunday) - The terms of the German Government's give will be thankfully received. It note of reparations, handed to the must, however, be understood that you allied reparations representative here yesterday, are generally commended. fuse without feeling that advantage or It is believed that the spirit of concilidisadvantage will accrue to you from ation and willingness to keep the repayour action. In other words, your ration pledges, so far as economically possible, as revealed, will win worldwide approval. In the note in question the German Government suggests world would be served if Germany were relieved from making any cash payments during 1922, but admits that political rather than economic considerations will doubtless govern the allied attitude on that point, and therefore further suggests that the sum for cash reparations suggested at Cannes. namely, 720,000,000 gold marks for 1922, should be considerably reduced.

The German Government suggests, The Knights of Columbus deny that too, that cash reparations payments made this year so far should be set off against the total demanded for 1922, and that the cost of the army of occupation, payable in paper marks, should be reduced. As against these requests, the German Government promises to reform the Reichsbank and to make that institution independent; to put a check as far as possible on the output of paper money; to bring German coal prices to the world level; to put a stop to the flight of Capital, and to impose rigorous taxation on all classes. German Government suggests in conclusion that an attempt be made in 1922 to restore the shaken economic stem of the world, so that a great international reparations loan might

PRESIDENT OBREGON TO ABOLISH PULQUE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia -Abolition of pulque, the national drink of Mexico, is planned by President Obregon, according to a report to the Commerce Department on Saturday from Consul Cornelius Ferris at Mexico City. President Obregon, he said, has appointed a commission to maguey plant, from which pulque is produced, which is practically the only crop of the large haciendas throughout the valley of Mexico. Seventy-five per cent of the deaths

financiers and business men, decided to invade Haitian territory and to destroy our national independence." read a statement given out in his name by the National Association for the

registered in Mexico City, Mr. Ferris

declared, and throughout the central

section of the country where pulque is

by the drink which is indulged in by

men, women and children. The re-

source of income of many of the

HAITI CONDEMNED

Hague Conference Charges

American Government With

Bad Faith for Occupation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

Hudicourt, Haiti's delegate to the sec-

ond Hague Conference, and former

president of the Bar Association in .

Port-au-Prince, was in this city on

Saturday on his way to Washington to

make additional protest to the United

States Senate against American occu-

to the second Hague Conference,

there adopted, I am obliged to protest

against the bad faith of the American

Government which, under pressure of

"In my capacity as Haitian delegate

pation of his country.

NEW YORK, New York-Mr. Pierre

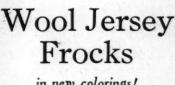
Advancement of Colored People. "Our independence, like that of America, was conquered at the price of our best blood and the greatest sacrifices. My hope is to move the American people as profoundly as possible to decide their government to accomplish the only possible act of justice to Haiti, which is to retire

from the invaded territory. "I consider as odious hypocrisy the pretext of humanity and interest in the Haitian people invoked by the United Government in perpetrating upon Haiti a reign of terror and extortion, continued since 1915. The of 1915 cannot be invoked against Haiti as a basis for the American régime, for it was imposed on the country as a result of hypocritical deceit and acts of violence. If an individual had done to another's hurt what the United States Government has done to the Haitian people, the only punishment adequate would be

life imprisonment or the scaffold." Mr. Hudicourt made this same protest at a meeting of the Foreign Policy Association here on Saturday at which the military invasion and present control of Haiti and Santo Domingo by American forces were scathingly

enounced. Horace G. Knowles, former United States Minister to Santo Domingo and at present counsel for the de jure Dominican Government, said that the question of the military occupation of he two republics involved at the present moment the honor of the United States. He said that the brutal treatment of those people must be stopped either voluntarily, by the government at Washington, or else by pressure brought to bear upon that government by Americans cherishing ideals of

emocracy and liberty. Peter J. Brady, supervisor of the City Record, and active in the State Federation of Labor, declared that unionism had taken firmer root during the American occupation among the peoples of Haiti and Santo Domingo, who had long been exploited by financial interests in control there.



in new colorings!

The utter sim-plicity of these distinctive, tailored frocks commends them to women of Besides brown, navy and beige, one finds them, too, in the new high tones of Jockey red and green, Prices 14.50

25.00 H. Liebes & Co.

Established 1864

DIAMOND the first thing to be considered is expert service and advice. You are sure of both at JAEGER BROS.

Oregon





Up along the hostile mountains, where the hair-poised snowslide shivers-

Down and through the big fat marshes that the virgin orebed stains:

Till I heard the mile-wide mutterings of unimagined rivers And beyond the nameless timber saw illimitable plains! -Rudyard Kipling ..

Rainbows

In the days of my childhood, rainbows, as I recall it, were events of some note and considerable import. The appearance of a rainbow in the morning was supposed to portend foul evening was an omen of fair weather to come. These beliefs were embodied in a little jingle which ran something like this:

I can well remember, after having had these facts brought to my attention upon a number of occasions, conjuring up a mental picture of a hardy seafaring man standing upon the front stoop of his seaside cottage (the land homes of sailors always seemed to have stoops), gazing from beneath his hand into the western law. It was morning and as the sun's It was morning, and as the sun's topped the hill behind the little e, a brilliant rainbow formed the sky. For a moment the stood thus, hand in the aposition above his eyes, the bottoms of his sailor trousers ng gently in the morning breeze; with a shake of his head, turned ck into the house, muttering, "Dash fo'c'sle! No leaving port today!" again I would picture that same r, shading hand, flapping trous-and all, standing, this time upon the rays of the setting sup the mountain tops. As he an expression of relief o'ertures; for in the east

Since taking up my abode in Hawaii have come to the conclusion that, ad the rainbow-gazing sailor of the hyme and of my imagination chanced pon these isles in the course of his oyagings, he would have had what n the vernacular is termed a "bad ime." Rainbows would have greeted his eye on all sides and at any and all hours of the day, but particularly the mornings and late afternoons, when showers most frequently occur. What the outcome would have been can be only a matter of conjecture. I can imagine him glancing at the evening sky and noting joyfully the presence there of a brilliant rainbow; and arising on the following morning hat is finished and dried, it is then only to see in the west an equally orocedure for days on end, until at last he either would become entirely discouraged and decide to forsake the ea, or would sail away in the face

orning rainbow. If the picture which I present has the appearance of being a trifle overrawn, I can only deplore the fact, or it is essentially a true picture. here rainbows are practically a daily does not mean that it rains, as the tasseled strings, which the wearer ties rains covering wide areas are, in fact, not, and particularly as a night cap. which contains the largest object valley, give rise to countless small his headgear is a matter of first at dusk like the stars of a fallen sky, tive reading of volumes of pedagogic and very much localized showers, importance. many of them so light and composed of such fine drops that they are made of an undyed material, hand-scarcely felt on the ground. These woven from the wool of the sheep and throughout Hawaii by the apt and expressive term, "liquid sunshine"; and to this liquid sunshine is due the distinguished by the work is play of rainbows which so amazes the done; for of course there are only the

larly of Honolulu, that one may stand be rather tight, and it is remarkable in the sunshine on one side of the how well they invariably fit. Around and watch a shower passing along the end in tassels. These tassels look face of the opposite cliff, without quite coquettish when, tied on one side oneself feeling a drop of rain. Under

the cloud formations. A rainbow is Spanish Invaders on the Peruvian often seen from the center of Honolulu's business district, perhaps shin-

many rainbows that it has been nickis a model of hand work, too, with named, "Valley of Rainbows." They knotted fringe. arch across its lower reaches; they bow hues.

Nor are solar rainbows the only liant moonlight night—and moonlight as a little corn and frozen potato nights in Hawaii seem to have a brilcalled "chuño," and dried mutton liance all their own—a shower may called "chalona" for food and a little formed that thing of exquisitely deli-in a small blanket, hand-woven of cate coloring, a lunar rainbow. In course. The things are placed in the conform to the solar bow; but the over and the other corners are tied colors, instead of being startlingly around his body, one end being passed bright, almost dazzling, are so soft as over the right shoulder and the other are indeed, and rare enough to be in- these packs; even the little ones will teresting; but they lack the spec-tacular qualities which make of the daytime rainbow a thing of such the Indians in these packs; 50 pounds

noon shadows are stretching across day. the lawn. Over a wooded mountain weather; conversely, a rainbow in the slope far above, a cloud is drifting, weapon it will be seen that the one evening rainbow.

INDIAN'DRESSES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor came to Peru, the Indians who were governed by the Incas wore shirt-like have been used and beautified by him garments which extended to the knees. in a very intelligent manner. Usu-Those of the ruling class were longer ally he will have a bit of a flower or garments, which approached robes in effect. However, today the costumes of the descendants of the Incan In- the earth and vegetation seem to be dians show the influence of the ideas of the same colorlessness. of the Spanish invaders, those who came to Peru being for the most part, it is said, from Andalusia.

pampas or table-lands that spread narrow, tortuous, and rough, weaving themselves between the high peaks of their way among bowlders and the sky, shone a magnificent the Andes in Peru is almost always the roots of trees. Because of one of, or the father of, a large family. one of, or the father of, a large family, the nature of the soil and the and his worldly possessions are prob- heavy stand of timber, they canably a few llamas, a few more sheep not be otherwise. In Southern than llamas, and a little patch of California, however, where the mounground on which to grow barley or tains are composed largely of dewheat for flour, and potatoes. With composed granite and where there

color of the wool, that is, it was white burros to pass one another. Except when the sheep from which it was for a few days after the heavy rains taken was a little lamb, but the of winter, these trails are kept in good ing the wool under water. When the the art of trail-making had been masstiff and hard and a real protection ome; then repeating this same the edge with black handmade braid, the engineers who built these trails worked under almost ideal conditions, and the crown is encircled with a band woven of many colors, or sometimes with the same black braid that binds the brim. The braid around the crown is tied and ends in vari-colored

The Indian's trousers and coat are woven from the wool of the sheep and local showers are known llamas. The whole process of shearwork. It is proper, according to the le say of Hawaii, and particu- Indian's ideas, that the trousers should and watch it raining on the the waist is a belt about three inches and as they say it, they wide which is usually a very beautigh a deprecatory laugh. Literally, ful piece of hand-weaving and wool wever, the assertion is true, so nar-embroidery, woven in a conventional ideas of dress.

For an extra wrap the poncho is ing across a bit of blue sky which worn. It is made of hand-woven mateooks as if it had one of those gauzy, rial and is about five feet long and four lighter-than-air scarves drawn across feet wide with a slit in the middle to t, or as frequently filling a misty slip the head through. It is almost canon high up in the mountains above, always a real bit of the weavers' art or standing out against the green and daring combinations of color harbackground of a hillside. In the more monize and become beautiful when open districts away from the heart of woven in the borders. A poncho of the city, one frequently sees a rain- vicuna wool is the finest to be had, and Manoa Valley, the site of one of scarf is wrapped around the neck and

The Indian wears no shoes, not even stream has been crossed

When on the trail the Indian traveler variety seen in Hawait. On any bril- carries the necessities for his trip such come drifting along, and then there is pot to cook it in, and his extra blanket, shape and composition they, of course, center and opposite corners folded barely discernible. Lovely they under the left arm. All Indians carry impressive beauty.

As I write these lines, late afterhe is able to carry this amount all

When it is necessary to carry a condensing moisture as it goes, form- the Inca has is a stout club about 30 ing in the rays of the setting sun a inches long and two inches in diam gaudy bit of rainbow. As I look, my eter. This club is studded with brass memory drifts back to that sturdy salt nails, the heads protruding about a of my childhood's imagination. I third of an inch. About three yards seem to see his shadowy form as he of rawhide is attached to the end of gazes anxiously into the east, seeking this club. This, as can be imagined, word of the morrow. Then, seeing makes a real weapon. It is sometimes that little rainbow far up on the misty, used as a whip and sometimes the mountain side, he turns away, glad- club is swung around at the end of dened by that symbol of hope, the the rawhide until sufficient momentum has been attained, then it is let fly and it delivers itself at the mark with HOW THE PERUVIAN great force. When not in use this club is hung around the owner's neck by the rawhide.

The Peruvian Indian is an interesting looking person when one meets him on the trails of the pampas, and from a consideration of the articles In the days before the Spaniards of dress he wears, the conclusion must be drawn that the materials at hand grass stuck in the cord about his hat and his clothes seem to be the only color in all the gray landscape, for

Southern California Trails

In the Adirondacks and Catskills The Indian who lives on the broad one finds that most of the paths are "natural" color is gray. The hat is repair throughout the year. Only on made by pounding, matting and shap- the oldest trails, constructed before tered in this country, is the grade frequently more than one in ten. All this is made possible by the fact that worked under almost ideal conditions, with an unsurpassed road-building material ready to hand.

Persons who are accustomed to adventurous mountaineering insist tassels. Beneath the hat, when in the that these trails are nothing but cold altitudes, the Indian wears a sidewalks, and say that to go up knitted cap which is made from yarn Mt. Wilson on a smooth path with a of all colors, woven usually in a pattern of birds and symbols. The cap called mountain climbing at all. enthusiastic collectors such as Annearly slywys wenting reactions and symbols. has a peak with a tassel on top, and Thousands of persons every year, ce throughout the year. This also earlaps to which are fastened however, ignore this fine scorn. They library of children's books of the past greater share in the composition. Not day. The rain did not prejudice defeel that to have gone up a mile-high d knows rain, every day in the under his chin. These caps are always mountain on one's own feet, to have ear, or anything like it. General worn in the house when the hat is seen the Mt. Wilson Observatory. more or less rare. However, the The Indian wears some kind of head glass in the world, to have caught the ture, and that which is destined to sur- of that freshness, vigor and breeziness hood news in which, of course, the aden sea breezes, striking covering at all times, and on all oc- far-off, trembling glimmer of the sea, all's mountainous islands, rising, casions—except in church. About the and, best of all, to have seen the ing clouds, and then blowing first bit of clothing that is put on myriad lights of Pasadena, Los Angle clouds down many a ravine and an Inca baby is a hood, and always geles, and the lesser towns come out myriad lights of Pasadena, Los An- object-lesson in the evolution of edu- tle Rackrent." is a thing not to be ashamed of. For theory. those who do not care to go on feet those who desire still more luxurious conveyance, there is a daily auto- form of child literature, would, how-

mobile stage! However one attacks it, the Southbrown shoulders where the ocean

CHILDREN'S BOOKS A CENTURY AGO

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor It would be an advantage if the historians of education paid more attention than they do to the subject of children's books. In great librabow whose end appears to be in a tree the possession of one marks the wearer ries, certainly in the library of the or upon a house not 50 feet distant as a man of means as well as disries, certainly in the library of the crimination. In coldest weather a also in certain well-known and preservision of the public.

Scarf is wrapped around the neck and sumably accessible private coldest. Honolulu's prettiest suburbs, has so lower part of the face and this scarf tions, there must be a vast amount of

was, only a month or two back, a terest, much success in striving after novel of satirical protest against the simplicity unspoilt by priggishness and theories of "Emile" published in banality. Some of the picture books, Paris. Shortly after his own day, too—a volume of illustrations of Row-European education, good in some don characters—are of permanent in-respects, was in others simply devas- terest. Finally there are, in addition tating. The fashion of the "story with to the Edgeworths, a number of disa purpose" was pursued with a ruth-tinguished writers of the time who mora, Illinois, became the property of lessness and an indifference to read-devoted their attention to the produc-the State recently, another Lincoln ability which this more enlightened tion of children's books, often with museum was established and one more generation can only contemplate with conspicuous success. There was, for ex-

edition was reached of an English in particular their "Original Poems



Frontispiece of the third volume of "The History of Sandford

and Merton," third edition

through the books written for itthis important subject has very largely been overlooked.

Fortunately not all the material available has been lost to sight. Some of it could not and never will be, for there were, particularly about a hundred years ago, a number of distinguished writers devoting their attention to the child's requirements, and turning out stories and poems and reading-books for children which contain as many of the essentials of enduring literary fame as the books they wrote for the parents. As for the second class of children's literature, those books, that is to say, which have become old-fashioned and today be said at once that a full survey of been forgotten would afford a better

There have, of course, been chilthere has always been the reluctant dren's books in England as long as but faithful burro. And now, for there have been schools. A discus- great popularity in the days of the Neubaum baby had, however, various ever, take up much space and carry you will remember, wished to ban part of the neighborhood to force him us back, in certain cases, into the altogether from the nursery. Many into a position in which he could be ern California trail is always beauti- dim age of folklore. Even an ac- of the cautionary tales are by anony- held long enough to permit the picture ner, and which never ceases to simplest things with which to do the ful in a way of its own. Slowly but count of the horn book, that favorite mous writers. Take for example the to be taken. surely, as it winds in and out of child's book of Elizabethan times, volume entitled "Sketches of Juvenile "draws" and cañons, it sweeps you up would make too great a demand. For out of the valley lands where the odor several reasons it is better to con- Girl Cured and the Life of an Angry standing at a curbing where rests his of orange blossom lingers to the vast centrate attention on the children's Boy," which was published in 1820. queer hooded camera, do not make books of the closing years of the The title conveys all you will want to the mistake of thinking that his raking breezes play and the clear high call eighteenth century and the beginning know, except perhaps the prepose eye is bound to select you from the of the mountain quail—"Come up of the nineteenth. For one thing, a terous inflated diction which—an incrowd and subject you to unwelcome here! Come up here!" -sounds over far more plentiful harvest is to be heritance from the pseudo-classicism attention merely because you have row is the path of many of these design with many colors. This belt and over all the day long. Mesquite gleaned; for another there was during that period a more intense premarked on one side of the valley and is secured by woven strings which the wind there. Purple and yellow occupation with the literary needs of a hundred years ago as were otherthe day long. Mesquite and over all the day long. Mesquite and greasewood odors are sailing on the woren strings which the wind there. Purple and yellow occupation with the literary needs of a hundred years ago as were other-these tassels look axalea blow beside tall spikes of children at home, as distinct from the when, tied on one side yucca, and Indian paintbrush lifts its

cousin from town.

fluence of Rousseau were the "Sandworths, Richard and his better known called upon to settle disputes. daughter Maria. Some of these, especially "the Purple Jar," the affecting on rainy days, he was not kept away

A specialized form of "moral story," Laurence Housman. But it enjoyed years of their sloweyed child.

however, the influence of Rousseau on landson, for example, depicting Lon-

PHOTOGRAPHER

requirements of the child.

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor success of his business as any corner night listening to Lincoln's stories. could be. It lay directly in the path of converging streets leading to the ecdotes of those times. Once in the wholesale market district. All day, old courthouse a prominent citizen of and sometimes far into the night, the town sought Lincoln's advice beheavy drays drawn by horses whose cause a neighbor's pigs were in his drivers were none too careful, rumbled cornfield. Then no one had fences, over the cobbles, jamming themselves and pigs were privileged property. into almost inextricable tangles. In After listening to the man's grievance, such a confused, commercial atmosphere it would have seemed doubtful civilize both the man and his pigs." that there would be many who would Another leading resident of those wish to pause long enough for photographs to be taken.

man had appeared at that corner one coln asked how much money was at day two years before and had been stake, and upon finding that the sum there summer and winter, rain or was \$50 remarked: "Well, just throw shine ever since. He had made the it at him. A man can't go through neighborhood his long before it had court for \$50." accepted him as a part of it. Impassively he accepted also the changng seasons as he did all the things of life. If they were such as to interfere with his work then he had all the by-product of that essential work with which to occupy himself until it cleared or became fitting again. In any case, being something of a philosopher, he evidently considered it extremely unwise to lose contact either with his clientele or people who might at any future time become a part of it. So on rainy days when he could take no photographs even if his persuasive manner would have induced some persons to intrust themselves to his ability, he hung about the corner just as he did on sunny days, finding an imperfect protection from the huge umbrella the primary duty of which was to shelter his camera. To be sure, in all that crowded, noisy district, there was little enough evidence that the people who lived there could afford to spend money for even cheap little photographs. Nevertheless the man had long

since come to know every one of any consequence in the network of streets these few things to meet his needs he seems to live very well, and is quite the seems to live very well, and is quite the upper slopes, the seems to live very well, and is quite the work of streets most entirely concern themselves from the well-meaning pen of a lady, that bordered the whodes district. content.

Everything that the Indian wears is produced by his labor and that of his family. His hat is made from the mountains near Pasadena are his family. His hat is made from the for loaded horses and is the necessary zigzags, straight. All the main arteries of travel through the mountains near Pasadena are wide, smooth, and, except colleges and schools, with educational Two Cousins: a Moral Story for the mission was to take away money from them for work which they did not also ways consider satisfactory—witness and men a child gives itself or which is given and justice to the Attainment of Ham. p and is the natural wide enough for loaded horses and through the hooks written for its parents and Justice to the Attainment of Hap-Rousseau unadulterated and parents were unable to understand a Lincoln came and he was as enthusiproudly acknowledged, particularly in certain tendency of the child to havthe moral ending which represented ing four heads in one picture, and astically welcomed say the ones who the triumph of the little country-bred who were inclined to think that the remember. With such past history it cousin over the more pretentious photographer was making sport of is quite proper that the State should them in some queer fashion-he oc-The most important examples among cupied quite an important niche in the as a monument to the early days and English books for children of the in- social life of the district. He had be- an inspiration for the future. While come known for having an extremely ford and Merton" of Thomas Day and level head and a steady hand in times place an airplane flew low over the the various moral tales of the Edge- of strife, and was therefore frequently

Therefore, it is possible to see why,

narration of a little girl who was so from his post, merely because he could foolish as to ask her mamma for one not take pictures. He had latterly of the colored jars in a chemist's win- done some experimenting with various dow, perished from ridicule. It was pigments and their enhancing effect are despised and unused, many of not so much that the moral was too upon his photographs, and not infreenthusiastic collectors such as An- nearly always wanting, particularly ahead for coloring so that sometimes drew Tuer, whose comprehensive when Richard Edgeworth had the the date of delivery fell on a rainy was dispersed some time ago. The ma- all the Edgeworth tales, however, are livery. And delivery meant visiting terial is certainly available and it can to be laughed at. The volume called the customer's house. Curious how "The Parents' Assistant," in spite of often one's visits coincidental are both categories of children's litera- its title, will be found to contain much with mealtime. There was neighborvive and that which has passed and Maria Edgeworth displayed in her photographer was expected to share. stories for grown-ups, above all "Cas- Sometimes there was advice to be asked. It was about time to look again toward posing the Neubaum the "cautionary tale," has been de- baby for its parents were particular stroyed in our day by the excellent people who greatly desired to keep a parodying of Hilaire Belloc and cycle of pictures marking the quarter Edgeworths and for long after, quite pronounced ideas about such a busisupplanting the fairy tales Rousseau, ness, and it frequently took a large

The next time you see a wistful man Characters, exhibited in the Curious of reasonably shabby appearance of the opposite cliff, without self feeling a drop of rain. Under the back, they flutter in the breeze. The waistcoat is of the same material as the coat and trousers but is deed to the mountain stream, a shine all about them; and in the mountain all about them; and in the coat are quite abort so that the below there openings in the clouds causing them seldom and far beyond those same mount a which are the direct cause of the coat and trousers of the coat and trousers of the coat and trousers but is deed to pace his opening in the triangle of the way. And all diverts here all about they are "terminated"; a lady of the waistcoat; a lady of the mountain stream, a and by far the greatest stimulus to the mountain stream, a shine all about them; and in the mountain the mountain the mountain the mountain the clear atmosphere, with shine all about them; and in the clouds causing them seldom and far beyond those same mountain the mountain the clear atmosphere. With the clouds causing them seldom and far beyond those same mountain the clear the direct cause of the coat and trousers of the coat and trousers of the same material ways from far below there comes the bead the way. And all demand for books to be used at school. One reason for this was the absence of any system of public education. It would nevertheless be wrong, in the production of children's books was spite of the frequent occurrence of the least toward the end of the end of the production of children's books was spite of the frequent occurrence of the place his open to the community where he has education. It would nevertheless be wrong, in the production of children's books was spite of the frequent occurrence of the beat way. And all diverts her glance.

It would nevertheless be wrong, in the production of children's books of a spite of the frequent occurrence of the beat the production of children's books of any system of public education. It would nevertheless be wrong, in the production of children's books of a spite of the frequent occurrence of the

METAMORA COURT-HOUSE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor When the old courthouse at Metaample, Mrs. Barbauld with her "Hymns place associated with the early days

Illinois, is filled with memories of the version of a work by a German, a for Infant Minds," deserve credit as men who were civic leaders of Illimaterial awaiting the enthusiast who will trouble to read and examine it, title which today would in itself repel great vogue all over the Continent. bedeck its cliffs with their coat of through the snow. When on long subject it to comparative study and any child—and his parent too, "Ele Supreme above them all there are the old courthouse with the odd—any colors; they fill its steep-walled journeys he wears sandals of dried give the world the conclusions he ments of Morality for the Use of Chilupper end, their colors blending with skin to protect his feet from the stones draws form his researches. The task dren: With an Introductory Address whose tales for children, "Mrs. Lei- center of the park stands a large stone the rich greens and browns of the in the road, and when about to pass is not at all to be despised. Writers to Parents." There were English cliffs. The whole valley seems, in through a stream these sandais are who deal with the development of very fact, to be permeated with rain
removed and browns of the in the road, and when about to pass is not at all to be despised. Writers to Parents." There were English cester's School," for example, are unthrough a stream these sandais are who deal with the development of writers as well who could do that kind of thing. In 1794 there appeared, such as "Tales from Shakespeare" and such as "Tales from Shakespeare" and of thing. In 1794 there appeared, whose tales for children, "Mrs. Letmarked with a bronze taltus a large stoning to Parents."

There were English could do that kind of thing. In 1794 there appeared, such as "Tales from Shakespeare" and of thing. In 1794 there appeared, such as "Tales from Shakespeare" and of thing. In 1794 there appeared, such as "Tales from Shakespeare" and of thing. In 1794 there appeared, such as "Tales from Shakespeare" and of thing. In 1794 there appeared, such as "Tales from Shakespeare" and of thing the park statudes a large stoning to the park statudes a large stoning the retelling of Ulysses' story, have within one week of one another. never been surpassed in taste and the while just south of the main part of profound knowledge they show of the the little town is another table; placed on the spot where the campaign platform stood in that memorable year. There are persons in Metamora today THE STREET CORNER who remember Lincoln in that famous campaign. It is like stepping into another day and breathing another air to hear them tell of Lincoln in court. Lincoln practiced law in Metamora for several years, coming regularly What contributed to sufficient finan- whenever court was held. Long night cial gain in his chosen business to sessions were held in the old courtenable him always to occupy that house and when they were ended. corner was a mystery. For it was a every one would troop across what is small corner and as apparently lack-story hotel whose second floor was ing in any details conducive to the reached by a ladder, and sit half the

Today in Metamora they recount an-Lincoln said: "Well, you will have to early days waited until Lincoln was through speaking to inquire what he However, the nondescript-looking had better do about a bad debt. Lin-

> It was in the old Metamora courthouse, too, that Lincoln won a case for a man who who was suing another for fraud in a horse trade. Lincoln's legal opponent had on a new and stylish shirt with a long, pointed collar attached and, contrary to the usual custom, opening in the back. The worthy gentleman was wearing the shirt for the first time and had put it on wrong side foremost with the points of the collar sticking back. Lincoln in his defense had said that his opponent was wise and knew many things but probably did not know all about a horse trade, as: "Gentlemen of the jury, there are some trifling things he does not know; you will perceive that he doesn't know when he has his shirt on right," and Lincoln won the case.

> Of the famous campaign speeches in 1858 much more is recorded about Douglass' than Lincoln's. Old residents have said that this was because Douglass had several paid correspondents with his party while Lincoln had none. A published account of that time says: "When Senator Douglass moved into Metamora, the procession was more than four miles long, so

Two days later, October 2, 1858, take steps to preserve the old building the dedicatory exercises were taking building, emphasizing the new and the old in an impressive manner.

Built of white walnut and home burned bricks with shingles of black walnut, the courthouse is one of the few remaining in Illinois typical of the architecture first used by the early settlers. A few changes have been made in the original building by adding two wings, a chimney, and a stair-However, the outline of the orginal structure can be seen plainly and the old building is in good repair Soon the State will install a caretaker and receive the scores of Lincoln relics donated by the people of Metamora.



BOSTON to JACKSONVILLE One Way \$42.52 Round Trip \$78.33 Means and Stateroom Borth Included Full Information on Request Steamer Every Tuesday, Saturday, 5 P. M.

Merchants & Miners Trans. Co. Fiar 2. Northern Ave., Boston, Mass. Tel. Opngress 6100. MAPLE PRALINES The Confection Unique -

Made from Pure Vermont Maple Sugar, Cane Sugar, Rich Cream and chuck full of termat. Meets. This delightful confection packed in a useful wood box and seat pos anywhere in the U. S. A. far \$1.50 per p T. R. THOMAS The Maples, Bristol, Vt.

tion was issued by a single justice of

ommanded to "desist and refrain from

discharge of his or their respective

magnitude and importance, and also

in view of the injunctions which were

issued by order of this court, I am of

opinion and find and rule, that Row-

lands, whether he be regarded as a

Trustee de jure or a Trustee de facto,

he received during this period which

had previously been fixed by the

Church in accordance with paragraph

thirteen of the Deed creating the trust, at the rate of \$500 a month, and

no question arises as to the amount

8. The tenth paragraph of the de-

depot in the city of San Francisco

California. The evidence showed that

the amount so expended was approxi-

mately \$23,000. When the nature of

the trust and the extent of the powers

conferred upon the Trustees is con-

sidered, I am unable to find that the

establishment of an office and place

of business in San Francisco was un-

warranted. The sole and dominating

purpose of Mrs. Eddy in creating the

trust was to promote and extend the

religion of Christian Science. It was

her evident aim and purpose not only

to extend the religion of Christian

Science and its teachings in Boston

and vicinity where the Mother Church

was located, but also throughout this

country and in other lands across the

sea. There was evidence that the

various publications of the Society

were sold and distributed on the Pa-

cific coast and that by the establish-

ment of this office and depot in San

Francisco there was a substantial saving in the shipment of such pub-

of a sound judgment. I find that their

decision in this matter was arrived at

in good faith and in the exercise of

find that the amount of expenditures

It follows from the foregoing find-

ings and rulings, that the plaintiffs as

Trustees are required to account for

and pay over to the Trustees appointed

(a) the amounts paid by them to

the sum of \$2499.99 paid to

the amounts paid to David B.

the various employees as three months'

John R. Watts, business manager, as

three months' salary in advance; and

Ogden since his resignation as such

The accounts of the Trustees in

other respects are ratified and con-

A decree is to be entered in ac-

ordance with the foregoing findings

ABT INSTITUTE ATTENDANCE

special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois-An attendance

ecord for the Art Institute of Chicago

of 1,071,422 is announced for 1921 by

C. A. Hough, controller of the museum.

This is an increase of 68,825 over the

previous year, and it surpasses the

best former record by 50,000. Mr. Hough said the attendance here is

greater than at any other art gallery

send students to the institute school.

At the expense of the government, 100

war veterans attended the art courses

Lederer, Street & Zeus Co.

2161 Center St., Berkeley, California

John C. Crosby, J. S. J. C.

as their successors in the trust

so made was not justified.

salary in advance; and

firmed.

accountants sums amounting to \$41,- in the United States. Every section 103.57; that the Trustees acted in of the country and many foreign lands

and rulings.

anuary 28, 1922.

the services rendered.

this court in the case of Eustace

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE TRUSTEES NAMED

Judge Crosby of Supreme Court Announces Members of Board

BOSTON, Massachusetts - Justice Crosby of the Massachusetts Supreme employees continued to receive monthly thereafter their regular three new trustees of The Christian rule that the evidence of precedence Publishing Society, Fred M. Science Publishing Society, Fred M. Lamson of Marshfield, Massachusetts; under which similar payments had been made in the past cannot affect the date of the acceptance of his resignation.

Science Publishing Society, Fred M. Lamson of Marshfield, Massachusetts; under which similar payments had been made in the past cannot affect the date of the acceptance of his resignation.

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Science Publishing Society, Fred M. Lamson of Marshfield, Massachusetts; under which similar payments had the past cannot affect the date of the acceptance of his resignation.

Science Publishing Society, Fred M. Lamson of Marshfield, Massachusetts; under which similar payments had the ston. They will succeed Herbert Eustace and Paul Harvey, whose resignations were recently accepted, and Lamont Rowlands, who was removed previously. The Court, in a separate order, passed upon the matter of the former trustees' accounts:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS HERBERT W. EUSTACE et al.

ADAM H. DICKEY et al. PPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES This case came on to be heard be-fore me on the petition of the plainiffs for the appointment of Trustees inder the Deed of Trust dated January , 1898 from Mary Baker G. Eddy to ward P. Bates and others as Trustees; and it appearing that vacancies exist and that there are now no ses as provided for in said Deed, I hereby appoint as such Trustees owing persons:

Fred M. Lamson, of Marshfield, Mas-sachusetts, William P. McKenzie, of Cambridge, James E. Patton, of Boston, Massa-

ecree is to be entered accord-

January 28, 1922. COMMONWEALTH OF

In Equity. HERBERT W. EUSTACE et al. v. ADAM H. DICKEY et al.

FINDINGS OF FACT—RULINGS OF LAW—AND ORDER FOR DECREE. This case came on to be heard before me on the petition of the plain-tiffs that the plaintiffs Eustace and Harvey be permitted to resign as Trustees under the Deed of Trust dated January 25, 1898, from Mary Baker G. Eddy to Edward P. Bates their accounts as such Trustees be approved, and that the plaintiffs from further responsibility in connectit was agreed or understood by the ion with the trust, and that new

and Harvey in accordance with the tition, the case came counts of the plaintiffs as Trustees rendered services like any other paid was not disputed by any of the parties and also upon the appointment of new as successors of the evidence the accounts of their administration of the trust and the defendants filed objections to the allowance of certain payments and disbursements of trust funds, which she accepted. I find that for many chjections appear in the defendants' years before this time she had rendered services to the Society the value of which was far in excess of the amount paid her; that such amount awer alleges that on November 26, was reasonably and equitably due to fixed by Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & 1921, the plaintiffs contrary to their her under all the circumstances, and Company. The employment of the duty and in violation of the rights of the plaintiffs, in my opinion, were firm undoubtedly involved a much the Church donated to the business fully justified in making the payment manager of the Christian Science Pub-which she received. ciety and to the editors of case of Eustace et al v. Dickey et al, on November 23, 1921. The payments so made were to each of the recipits as three months' salary in ad-There is no dispute as to the ints so paid or as to the emnued to draw their regular salary

ments cannot be sustained on the Mr. Ogden and pay them over to their warranted as matter of law. On ground that they were to reimburse successors.

March 28, 1919 an ad interim injuncground that they were to reimburse successors. In Separate Order He regularly employed and if paid as ad-\$458.33 a month for his services as vance salary they would not have been Passes on Disputed Accounts entitled to compensation for serv- and the sum of \$348 a month as an instrument of January 25, 1898; and such payment; it appears that notwithstanding the amounts so paid, such I am of opinion and

in violation of their duty. The payment of \$2500 to Mr. Watts was for legal services rendered to the Trustees and was in addition to his regular salary as business manager of the Publishing Society. I find that for six or seven years before the time of such payments, Mr. Watts had rendered legal services to the Trustees outside of his work as business manager, and that such legal services were charges for services were fair and reasonable and that the Trustees were justified in paying him therefor the sum of \$2500. I find that the payment to Mr. Watts of three months' salary in advance for reasons previously stated was not authorized and must be accounted for and paid over by the Trustees to their successors in

3. The fifth paragraph of the defendants' answer alleges that on or about July 1, 1921, the plaintiffs, contrary to their duty donated from the No. 35431 trust fund the sum of \$2000 to Mrs. Clementina Dixon, wife of an editor employed by the Society, although by the express terms of his employment it had been agreed between all the parties that the salary paid him should cover any services which she that for several years Mr. Dixon had been employed as editor engaged in work upon the newspapers and periodicals published by the Society; that his salary had been increased as such unable to find that when his salary was originally fixed or at any time thereafter when it was increased, that parties that such salary should include payment for services performed by and to receive the trust property. Mrs. Dixon. I find that Mrs. Dixon.

An interlocutory decree having for many years edited publications tofore been entered accepting the of the Society without desiring or ations of the plaintiffs Eustace receiving any compensation; that the services so rendered were of great value to the Society; that changes in the previous methods, the on to be heard before me upon the she had a desk in her husband's rendered services like any other parties was not disputed by any of the parties at the hearing before me, that there as successors of the sistently refused to take compensation to the plaintiffs offered in for what she did until some time in of a much larger "capital account"

4. The defendants allege in the its periodicals and to some of its em- sixth paragraph of the answer that ployees out of the trust funds more David B. Ogden resigned and ceased to act as Trustee of the Publishing regular compensation of the persons to act as Trustee of the Publishing Society on or about July 21, 1921; that the plaintiffs have contrary to their The payments were so made within duty donated to said Ogden out of the pending litigation, it was advisable to two or three days after the decision trust fund the sum of \$500 a month since that date. I find that Mr. Ogden was originally employed by the Trustees as business manager of the Publishing Society in 1908. At that unable to say that they were not justime he was a resident of Portland, Oregon. Upon his employment as business manager he gave up his busiited that such employees have ness in Portland and came to Boston to take up his duties with the Pubnotwithstanding they have received lishing Society. He continued to be the three months pay in advance. At business manager until 1917, when he the time these payments were made to them these employees, or most of them, had submitted their resignations when he resigned. Upon his resignato the Trustees, they being uncertain as to whether they would be continued in their respective positions in action was based upon a practice of the decision in Eustace v. a certain sum monthly after they had It is the contention of the Trustees voluntarily retired as a pension or rethat the payments were so made to tiring allowance for faithful services keep the organization of the Publish-rendered. It appeared that Mr. Hatten, ety intact and to insure the a former Trustee, had retired and bee cation of its newspapers and allowed thereafter \$200 a month, and periodicals, and because it was the Trustees determined to follow by the Trustees that these emwhat was done in Mr. Hatten's case so paid had given long and and pay Mr. Ogden \$500 a month for service and performed over-six months. It also appeared that rvice for the Society and such similar payments had been made to service for the Society and such ents were also made because it provided by Mrs. Eddy in the deed that the Trustees should age the business of the Publish-allowance so made; the first payment to him was not made until two or three weeks. three months after his retirement. With some hesitation I am inclined the payments so made, or the which actuated the Trustees to Mr. Ogden were an unlawful use ing them. Neither Mr. Watts, of the trust funds, and I so rule. Such

the employees for overtime because it 5. The allegation of the seventh is plain that they were not given for paragraph of the defendants' answer Dickey, in which the defendants were extra work. The fair inference is is that the plaintiffs contrary to their that such payments were for services performed in accordance with the plaintiff Harvey from the trust fund \$500 a month as salary for fere with the plaintiff Rowlands or agreement under which they were his services as Trustee; the sum of either of the other plaintiffs in the agent of the Society in New York City, duties as Trustees under the trust ices for the three months following allowance for expenses in connection from carrying out any purpose or plan with his services as such agent; "that by either direct or indirect means to all such payments have been made compel the plaintiffs or any of them monthly in spite of the fact that the to resign their offices as Trustees.... plaintiff Harvey could not and did not It also appears that on the same date trust in accordance with the deed, or he was employed by the Trustees to the further order of the court. Therejustify the payments so made. I am act as agent of the Publishing Society after the plaintiff Rowlands continued constrained to find that these payin New York City at a salary of to act as a Trustee of the Society until ments were purely gifts or gratuities \$458.33 a month and was also allowed the decision in Eustace v. Dickey was have the consolidated properties carry and contrary to the terms of the \$348 a month for expenses in connechanded down on November. 23, 1921. trust and must be accounted for and tion with his services as such agent. deed or otherwise which prevents him from acting as such agent provided he devotes such time as is required for the devotes such time as is required for the devotes to the Publishing So-Trustee, and I find and rule that his the benefit of the Society. In view of unlawful. In view of the purposes of the conduct of the business of the So-the trust which include the advance-ciety, which was a business of great ment of Christian Science throughout the United States and the world, I am of opinion that the employment of an not required of him as a part of his digent in New York, if deemed necesduties as such manager and that the sary or advisable by the Trustees to sary or advisable by the Trustees to carry out the purpose of the trust. was justified. I find that about onehalf of the salary which he received as Trustee was expended in the payment of traveling and hotel expenses incurred by him in the performance of his duties as such Trustee. I also find that the amount of salary so agreed upon and paid to him, and the amount of the allowance to him for expenses were reasonable and proper. 6. The eighth allegation of the de fendants' answer is that the plaintiffs

since January 1, 1921, contrary to their duty as Trustees, wastefully employed a firm of accountants from Chicago, Illinois, named Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Company and wastefully paid that firm from the trust fund as compensation and for traveling, hotel and other expenses sums amounting to more than \$40,000. I find that at the time when these accountants were engaged by the Trustees, the case of Eustace v. Dickey was pending; that at that time much ill feeling existed between the different factions in the Christian Science Church; that the system of bookkeeping by which the accounts of the Publishing Society were kept was defective and in need of adjustment; that when the last preceding payment of net profits was made to the treasurer of the Church, the Society was compelled to borrow \$200,000 to meet that payment. The accountants so employed made certain changes in the system of bookkeeping adopted and recommended and installed certain bookkeeping required a "capital acwhich they deemed necessary for that purpose was much less than had been larged expenditure on the part of the Trustees than would have been required if expert accountants in Boston had been employed for the purpose, but the Trustees contended that in view of the state of feeling which existed between the different members of the Church as a result of the then employ accountants to examine the books and install a new system of bookkeeping who would not be affected by the local influence. I am tified under all the circumstances in employing Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Company, a firm of national reputation, as expert accountants. While there was evidence that this firm had been recommended to the Trustees by the plaintiff Rowlands and that the latter had employed the firm in connection with different enterprises in which he was interested, it does not appear that such previous employment by Rowlands affected or influenced the firm in the performance of the work which it did for the Publishing Society, nor is there any evidence that Rowlands ever influenced or at-

amounts paid were fair and reason-7. The ninth paragraph of the deplaintiff Rowlands was duly removed from office as Trustee of the Publishing Society on March 17, 1919, and thereafter acted as Trustee only while contesting his said removal; that the sing them. Neither Mr. Watts, siness manager, or the Trustees ded that there was any legal objustified by reason of previous similar payments. It to make these payments. It to appear that the employees' by reason of the phrase in the trust of the publishing society. In the case of Eustace v. Dickey it ing Society shall be managed on "a strictly Christian basis." Accordingly In the case of Eustace v. Dickey it was contended by the plaintiffs that Rowlands was illegally removed from the trust during society. In the case of Eustace v. Dickey it was contended by the plaintiffs that Rowlands was illegally removed from the trust fund the sum of \$500 a month as if he were a Trustee of the Publishing Society. In the case of Eustace v. Dickey it was contended by the plaintiffs that Rowlands was illegally removed from the trust fund the sum of \$500 a month as if he were a Trustee of the Publishing Society. In the case of Eustace v. Dickey it was contended by the plaintiffs in violation of their duty have continued since to pay the plaintiff Rowlands from the trust fund the sum of \$500 a month as if he were a Trustee of the Publishing Society. In the case of Eustace v. Dickey it was contended by the plaintiffs that Rowlands was illegally removed from the trust fund the sum of \$500 a month as if he were a Trustee of the Publishing Society. In the case of Eustace v. Dickey it was contended by the plaintiffs in violation of their duty have continued since to pay the plaintiffs in violation of their duty have continued since to pay the plaintiffs in violation of their duty have continued since to pay the plaintiffs in violation of their duty have continued since to pay the plaintiffs in violation of their duty have continued since to pay the plaintiff Rowlands from the trust fund the sum of \$500 a month as if he were a Trustee of the Publishing Society. In the case of Eustace v. Dickey it was contended by the plaintiff Rowlands in the sum of \$500 a month as if he were a Trustee of the Publishing Society. plaintiffs in violation of their duty

tempted to influence the firm with

reference to the work which they

were employed by the Society to per-form. I find that the Trustees paid

for services and expenses to these

ecountants sums amounting to \$41,-

good faith in this matter; and that

the employment of those accountants was not unwarranted; that the

ELECTRIC MERGER **MEETS OPPOSITION** Authority in Indiana for Several

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana - Public feeling is expected to result today in a march of citizens, headed by will be starvation next winter. Mayor Samuel Lewis Shank, to the Friends of the Armenian and humanorder of the Indiana Public Service Commission authorizing the Indiana PRESIDENT REJECTS after the plaintiff Rowlands continued Electric Corporation to consolidate seven Indiana public utilities and to

He was paid for his services as such Mayor Shank announced at a meetpaid over by the Trustees to their lit is contended by the defendants that successors in the trust.

It is contended by the defendants that he was required to devote all his time vote of the Directors which purported night that he would provide a band 2. In paragraph four of the de-fendants' answer it is alleged that in therefore that his employment as as a Trustee after he had consulted lar uprising" to the State House to No. 35431 addition to his regular salary, the In Equity.

Trustees, on November 26, 1921, paid City was unauthorized. I find, howing and with the belief that he had sion's order and that the order be to John R. Watts, \$2500 and \$2499.99 ever, that there is nothing in the trust not been lawfully removed and was rescinded, and to demand that the

proper performance of his duties as ciety as Trustee in good faith and for Martinsville was held on Saturday morning and E. L. Avery, the Mayor. employment as such agent was not the character of the Trust including was authorized to telegraph the Governor a demand that he require the resignation of the Public Service Commission. The telegram said that at the mass meeting "it was unanimously declared that we are unreservedly opposed to the utilities commission as it now operates and are in favor of it being abolished. This decision is based acted in good faith and is entitled to be paid the compensation which on the facts of the past and present extortion in rates now charged for gas and electric energy. The past reveals the fact that at no time has a petition of our citizens been favorably acted upon and in no instance has the petition of the companies been denied."

of his compensation if he is entitled to be paid for such services. I am also of opinion that the amount which was paid was fair and reasonable for Valparaiso. The consolidated utilities are the Merchants Heat and Light fendants' answer alleges that the and Fuel Company, and the Valparaiso plaintiffs, contrary to their duty, ex-Lighting Company, all of which are pended large and unreasonable sums of money in the establishment and Joseph H. Brewer of Grand Rapids. maintenance of a branch office or sales Michigan, and which control the cornam Electric Company of Greencastle; the Cayuga Electric Company

> A first petition filed last summer with the Public Service Commission asked for authorized securities amounting to \$21,000,000. The petition was denied and a later petition asked for an authorization of securities amounting to \$18,500,000. An amended petition filed shortly before the consolidation order was issued asked for au- have been answered by the Republic pivot of the conference. thorized securities to the value of of Chile invoking the text of the

ing the consolidation, forecast lower electric rates for the utilities in the organization. Opponents of the consolidation contend that the real value of the properties involved is not more than \$14,000,000.

SUPREME COURT TO DECIDE LEGALITY OF ALIEN LAND LAW

SAN FRANCISCO, California-Announcement that Louis Marshall of New York, an authority on constitusound discretion. I am unable to tional law, had been engaged to act as counsel in a test of the constitutionality of the California alien land law before the United States Supreme Court, was made by the Japanese Association of America, in annual convention here.

> the California law which prohibits an alien, ineligible to citizenship, from owning or leasing agricultural land.

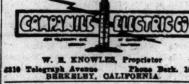
and Japan.

NEAR EAST RELIEF APPEALS FOR GRAIN

NEW YORK, New York-The Near East Relief is making a special effort at this time to call public attention to the fact that unless 16,000 tons of seed wheat for next season's

Dry Goods-Fancy Goods

"The Ladies' Shop"



Say it with Flowers THE FLOWER SHOP Stis Center St. BERNELEY, CALIF.

Public Utilities to Combine Arouses Resentment Against Public Service Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

Announcement of opposition to the Indiana Electric Corporation merger has come from Elkhart, Kokomo and Company of this city; the Elkhart Gas owned by interests represented by poration; the Indiana Railways and Light Company of Kokomo; the Putof Cayuga, and the Wabash Valley Electric Company of Clinton.

The commission, in its order approv-

The association seeks to put aside

Delegates expressed the opinion that the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament had largely clarified the relations between America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

crops are supplied by the United States. Armenia will once more have food shortage next winter.

The seed wheat asked of the United States, with that available in Armenia, would plant 650,000 acres of available land, and would allow approximately one pond of grain a day for a year for each inhabitant.

"Today Armenia is in a starving condition," C. V. Vickery, general secretary of the Near East Relief, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday.

"We have just received a cable request from Armenia for 16,000 tons of seed wheat for next seasons crops. Our regional director cables that unless the seed arrives by March 1, there

BOLIVIAN REQUEST

Plea to Take Part in Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

regret, the request of the Bolivian Gov- agreement, the Senate will reject a ernment for a voice in the forthcoming proposal to establish a flat rate of 5 reaty of Ancon conferences in Wash- per cent. It is also expected to refuse ington between Peru and Chile.

made public Mr. Harding's reply to ing that matter to be threshed out by Bautista Saavedra, President of Bo- the commission. livia, in which he said in part:

honor to address to the governments Kansas, Europe will owe the United of Peru and Chile does not contem-! States \$12,000,000,000 when the allied plate a hearing before me or before the Government of the United States of the matters in controversy between of \$9,534,622,043 was loaned by the those governments. . . . "The idea of a meeting of repre-

sentatives of the two countries for the purpose of reaching a settlement of the difficulties growing out of the Belgium, \$336,745,000; unfulfilled provisions of the treaty of 739,750; Tzecho-Slovakia, \$60,524,041; Ancon, either directly or by arbitration, seem acceptable in principle to both. I invited them to send representatives to Washington for . . the purpose of arriving at a settlement or a means of settlement by direct ne- | Serbia \$605.000. Rumania \$1.794.180. gotiations between themselves.

Your Excellency will readily understand from the foregoing that the in- debtor nation now paying its interest clusion of Bolivia in the discussion of regularly. the questions at issue between the Governments of Peru and Chile is a the Senate sends it to conference bematter for the executive consideration tween the two houses. The Adminisof the two governments concerned, and tration is anxious that the conferees that in the circumstances I am pre- avoid misunderstandings, because of suggest.

The Bolivian President, in his message, pointed out that his country had been unable to gain the attention of be represented at Genoa, the early ap-Peru and Chile in the matter of its pointment of the commisssion would be aspirations for a route to the sea. He necessary, as the question of the allied added, "My country's insistent protests debt to the United States will be a treaty of October 20, 1904, by which FEDERAL HIGHWAY Bolivia transferred to it the sovereignty over her whole coast. But the treaty of 1904 was . . . the outcome of war unjust in its origin and unequal in its progress. As Bolivia is not re instated in the territory of which she was despoiled, it will keep stirring the conscience of the world with her demands that justice be done in ing dollars" with the federal govern-

NEW DRY AGENT IN OFFICE

BOSTON, Massachusetts - The new the level of farm products' prices. prohibition agents at Washington, is of the House and Senate to constitute here to assist Mr. Roberts temporarily. the investigating body.

SENATE TO ACT ON REFUNDING BILL

Result of Vote Expected to Fix Interest Rate and Time of Payments by Allied Governments on War Indebtedness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia -Under an agreement previously entered into, the Senate expects to pass, before adjournment today, the foreign debt refunding bill, providing for the appointment of a commission of five headed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to arrange for the liquidation of the sums loaned by the United States to its allies during and after the world war.

Debate will be restricted after 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon, and voting on the amendments, some of which will prove serious obstacles, will be With Peru and Chile at in order. Before the final vote is Washington, Over the Treaty "five-way" soldier bonus proposition. of Ancon, Is Not Admitted offered as an amendment by Fernifold M. Simmons, Senator from North Carolina, ranking Democratic member of the Finance Committee.

Interest on the foreign WASHINGTON, District of Columbia already having been fixed at 4% per President Harding has refused, with cent under a unanimous consent to fix a specific period in which col-The State Department on Saturday lections of interest would begin, leav-

According to figures compiled by "The invitation which I had the Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from governments begin paying interest on their indebtedness, in 1922. United States to nations at war with Germany, distributed as follows:

Great Britain, \$4,277,000,000: France \$2,967,477,800; Italy, \$1,631,338,986; Russia, \$187,-Serbia, \$26,780,465; Rumania, \$25,000 000; Cuba, \$10,000,000; Greece, \$10,-000,000: Liberia, \$26,000

Great Britain has repaid \$64,164,000, France \$12,247,000, Belgium \$10,000, Cuba \$500,000. Cuba, according to Senator Capper's figures, is the only

Passage of the foreign debt bill by cluded from taking the initiative you the urgent desire to name the commission and set the machinery of debt collecting in motion.

If the Administration determines to

POLICY OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska-The Nebraska House has adopted a resolution condemning the plan of the state "matchment for the building of roads. It also asked Congress, in another resolution, to order the Interstate Commerce Com-

prohibition enforcement agent for Both houses ordered an investiga-Massachusetts, James P. Roberts of tion of charges of waste and extrava-Brookline, Massachusetts, assumed his gance in the building of federal aid new duties on Saturday. John T. Har-roads, the Governor, Attorney-Genper, a member of the general staff of eral, auditor and two members each

Special Sale Crepe de Chine

For Underwear A \$3.50 quality at \$2.55 yard

About 850 yards Flesh Flesh Pink Pink

This lot, like the Canton crepe, is a special purchase. Both represent values that we do not believe we shall be able to duplicate for a considerable time.

Canton Crepe

We considered ourselves fortunate when we were able to buy this lot at the concessions offered. It includes

> 300 yards of Navy 300 yards of Black

300 yards of White 150 yards of Gray

175 yards of Sand 200 yards of Tan

This is a quality with which we are familiar and is being sold today in the regular way at \$4.50 a yard.

Sale price \$3.55 yard

R. H. STEARNS CO

LABOR'S VIEW OF

Samuel Gompers, of American Federation, Says New York is the judge of its own membership. Case Was Decided Purely on Contractual Rights Disclosed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

advantage of the wides in the injunction rec nctions in general in the Febru-issue of the American Federation— In regard to the specific

he says in part: ernational Ladies' Garment Workers Union resorted to the court for relief from a violation of contract which was the result of conspiracy. But it should be made clear that it was the conspiracy that formed the main feature of the case. The court held that the employers had conspiracy and revoke the resolution which they had adopted and which was the act by which the contract was broken.

beauty. He sees and interprets nature always in her best and brightest moods.

With sincerity and charm he has rendered the glorious tropical land-scape of Porto Rico. Castle Cristobal moon, huge spreading Porto Rican trees, centuries old, gorgeous, sunsets of the tropics which cover the earth with color and quickly disappear, mountains seen through the mists of early day or mellowed by twilight: these are some of his motifs, and to

What newspaper editorial writers would have us believe is that a way has been found by Labor that may obtain justice without resort to strikes. They make special effort to exult noticeably over the idea that the courts are as open to Labor as to employers. Of course the courts are open to Labor.

doesn't matter. What really counts is that It has nothing to do carcise of rights. No honor will excust or condone of contract. Even though may suffer under the terms and lost nothing of its pictorial value in the doing of its pictorial value in ome or unfair to one

ferent. Injunctions always or forbid. If the courts oblaw they would issue inonly when there was not
emedy at law. That is what
are for, and that is why
assed by courts of equity.
function of a court of
courts of equity. operate where there is no nd out the fair thing to do

no objection to the writ when properly used. It worth many times that amount."

Maine is a leader in the quality

"Contract breaking is a civil issue in which damages may under certain circumstances be collected by civil suit. The denial of guaranteed rights, involving the liberty of the individual or the group, by an order issued by a judge, without trial of the accused, without any criminal process being had, is a proceeding foreign to our constitution, foreign to our law, and without any criminal process being had, is a proceeding foreign to our law, and foreign to our law, and foreign to every concept of freedom and democracy for which the Republic of the United States stands as the reganized symbol.

"Everything that Labor the Republic of the Well-cared for orchards, by use of the United States stands as the reganized symbol.

"Everything that Labor the Republic of the Well-cared for orchards, by use of the Well-cared for orchards, by use of the United States stands as the reganized symbol.

"Everything that Labor the Republic of the Quality of Maine fruit next five years as it has in the past five, I see no reason why there could not be one brand on all of the apples of the well-cared for orchards, by use of the Well-cared for orchards, by use of the United States stands as the reganized symbol.

proceeding to our on foreign to our on every concept of free morracy for which the Republic a United States stands as the nised symbol.

Everything that Labor has said, set, \$1500 was recours and the practices of the courts, stands good. Justice Wagner has contributed nothing to right the wrongs complained of. His decision was in another field.

"Industrial disputes never will be brought to solution by smilletion of injustices with or without court orders, industry is a cooperative process requiring the understanding, mutual good will and intelligence of all who charse in its operation and development. Mutual agreement is the only there to be a process, the process representation and foreign the reach to justice. Any affort the paths must beget in the paths must beget in the paths must beget in Morrison. Mutual agreement is the only there is denying the reports.

Lies Cabaliero, Mexican Minister to Guatemala, requested a leave of she sence as everal months ago, and it is stated that if he decides to return to Maxico at this time it will be fore in the Maxico at this time it will be fore to the Maxico at this time it will be fore to the Maxico at this time it will be fore to the Maxico at this time it will be fore to the Maxico at this time it will be fore the Maxico at this time it will be fore to the maxico at this time it will be fore to the maxico at this time it will be fore to the maxico at this time it will be fore to the maxico at the time it will be fore the maxico at the first that the first the decides to return to Maxico at this time it will be fore to the two countries.

Refine Presched for an official sources were positive in denying the reports.

Refine Presched for an official source were positive in denying the reports.

The stated that if he decides to return to the thing the position of the reconstruction.

ABOR'S VIEW OF

COURT INJUNCTION

amuel Gompers, of American

Court in the Legislature of the State owing to existing law, but points out that each house of the national Legislature.

ART

H. Dudley Murphy Paintings Paintings by H. Dudley Murphy were recently on view at the Guild of Boston Artists, Newbury Street. Approximately 40 canvases were hung, representing the artist's latest achievements. Mr. Murphy first of all proximately 20 canvases were ning, and in the injunction recently granted in New York by Judge Wagner, restraining employers in the clock, sait and skirt industry at the clock, sait and skirt industry at the request of employees. Samuel Gomments of employees, Samuel Gomments of his canvases, in the reticence of his colors and, lastly, in the choossubjects, in the harmonious arrange-ments of his canvases, in the reticence of his colors and, lastly, in the choosing of his frames and the way they are hung on the wall. Everything about them is tasteful and refined. Similarly Mr. Murphy is a seeker after beauty. He sees and interprets na-

these are some of his motifs, and to each he brings the ripened maturity

When, years ago, he made his first trip to Porto Rico, it was in the company of H. W. Ranger. From him he learned that there was something else to a picture besides its pictorial in-terest. He learned that a great deal of added enjoyment could be had maka thing of beauty.

Murphy has been training himself to perfect and, in a great measure, he has succeeded. It is pleasure to go up near a Murphy canvas and mark the near a Murphy canvas of its texture. ing the surface quality of his canvas a thing of beauty in itself. This, Mr. Murphy has been training himself to

succeeded. It is pleasure to go up near a Murphy canvas and mark the softness and smoothness of its texture. You want to put your thumb over it. You don't know how it is done. Probably it has been a long, laborious process to get the final result. It doesn't matter. What really counts is

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

owner grafted to market varieties and end came swiftly, and the last indethen he set out about 2000 trees. After pendent native states became extinct. nine years his property sold for \$1500, With the exception of Afghanistan and in 1910, nine years later, sold for every corner of vast Asia owed allegi-

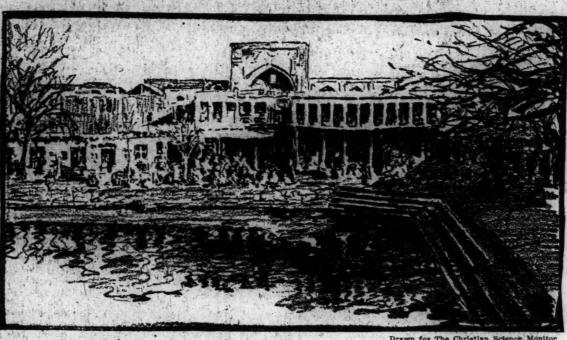
where we know good apples," says
Mr. Dudley, "and we need to have no
fears in competing with the rest of
New England or greater areas, for
riety of climate, scenery and natural the flavor of Maine apples is unsurpassed. Some of the best varieties to plant are McIntosh Reds, Northern Spy, Wealthy, Baldwin. Rhode Island Greenings, Gravenstein and Wolf River. If the quality of Maine fruit continues to advance as rapidly in the next five years as it is a region of unequaled ethnographical and antiquarian interest, an open field for students of almost every continues to advance as rapidly in the next five years as it is a region of unequaled ethnographical and antiquarian interest, an open field for students of almost every continues to advance as rapidly in the

A BACK CORNER OF ASIA

Specially for The Christian Science Monte If, as some think, it is "in Asia

once again that will be dedded the nels, which carry the water to the els and carpets and muss and compared to the destinition of the world," then every corners of the oases. What is darkness only broken by occasional crops: The townsfolk settled down to darkness only broken by occasional crops: The townsfolk settled down to have of that great continent claims noleft of the main stream flows on bands of blazing sunlight piercing the trade when they saw trade increase, and earnings sure; the peasants also

river. Eventually it bursts from its mountain home and spreads its waters freely over a rich alluvial plain, where the uniting cultivators eagerly utilize every drop. The rushing tors and the rest of the rushing tors are represented by the rushing tors are rushing tors. They welded the factions into a mass, they put down the brigandage of the Nomad tribes, they introduced law and order, and every known developed by the rushing tors. mountain home and spreads its waters freely over a rich alluvial plain, where the uniting cultivators sagerly utilize every drop. The rushing torrent rapidly becomes "shorn and particled," its turbid flood is divided and redivided into 10,000 irrigation chantaineers from eastern Bokhara bargain vice to increase the wealth of the re



In Bokhara

for a period enjoyed all the luxuries

rounded by a plain in which are pro-duced all the fruits that man can

which extended over a third of the

known world. Timur filled it with

the treasures of all his conquests, and

adorned it with the most glorious

the finest tilework, the colors of which

blue. Texts from the Koran adorn the

walls and towers, written in white lettering on an indigo ground, each letter occupying a large enameled tile. The monument of Tamerlane's favor-

ite wife had a vast dome which was originally entirely covered with turthe Gur Emir, for it is the best preserved of all the historic buildings of

Central Asia, and it holds the cenotaph of dark green jade—the largest in the

A hundred and twenty miles away on the plain stands "Bokhara, the

Noble,"-"that strange capital at the

oack of the world, on which every road

in Asia is said to have converged." There is a mystery which hangs over Bokhara not to be felt in any other

Eastern city. Fifty years ago Bokhara

was as impregnable as Lhasa; of the few travelers who penetrated within

her walls, still fewer came out again. Only too quickly is the true Orient

of the West. Cairo is Parisian-elec-

sappearing before the ruthless march

"Bokhara, the Noble"

Samarkand was, at that

mutual distrust. Two of them are intruders in Asia-newcomers, conquer-ors, from the West, the third power is the oldest and most truly As

From a high-lifted plateau "the root of the world," one can look out upon the uttermost limits of the great Russian Empire of yesterday, to the furthest outposts of the British Empire in India, and upon the most remote province of China. The least known and at the same time the most trenchant, at the moment, is the Russian sphere; for the empire of yesterday is an enigma today.

The Russian Conquest

Russian Central Asia consists of a Production of the State Last group of native khanates, or petty Year Was 1,558,000 Barrels kingdoms, which she has conquered during the last 60 years. Before the and Fruit Gained in Quality Russian advance into Central Asia, these khanates were the Moslem states Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AUBURN, Maine—Orchard land in Maine is increasing in value every year, according to Frank H. Dudley, state horticulturist, who says that orcharding in this State is now a paying proposition, the production for last year having reached a total of 1,558,000 barrels. Only a comparatively few years ago, Mr. Dudley says, practically the entire product was made into cider and vinegar. of Khiya, Bokhara, and Kokand, who "Some 28 years ago 80 acres by the says."

"Some 28 years ago 80 acres by the tral Asia is full of romance, and as a side of a railroad in Franklin County record of human endurance, it is unwas purchased for \$350," he says.

"There were a few trees which the bined to fight the intruders, but the Today the orchard is ance to the sovereign of a great em-

work many times that amount."

Maine is a leader in the quality of fruit, say orchardists. This great improvement has been due to the efforts of a comparatively small number of officials, including Mr. Dudley, who has is alored in season and out teaching the light to dear work—or having ceased work—the right to make known by oral or written word, the fact that an industrial dispute exists, the right to withhold patronage of products which are made by firms which refuse to agree with the workers upon terms, and the right to the assistance of other work—or sengaged in industrial disputes. Frequently, as in Pennsylvania, the right of free press and free assembly is denied.

Work In not to do, or when the in-provement has been due to the efforts of fruit, say orchardists. This quality of fru

calling. But the greatest considera-tion of all should be attached to the fact that vast areas of Central Asia are uninhabited—yet habitable, un-tilled—though capable of becoming-veritable gardens producing the most

of the Association method.

"In the town of Standish one acre of the St

meet, and recognize each other-with | be seen that the life of the commu- | from the two famous cities in the vale nity is dependent upon nature, and of Zarafshan there are, in the Russian that they have well named their river sphere, several localities of special the "Strewer of Gold." sphere, several localities of special note. Mery is a rich oasis on the The history of Central Asia is some Persian boundaries; Khiva is a great what like the story of the Zarafshan, center of agriculture at the mouth of It started in the dim unknown, it the Oxus, on the shores of the Sea of passed through long turbulent periods Aral, while the Ferghana district conof little achievement, it made its entry tains the towns of Kokand Andijan,

suddenly upon the world's stage, and Marghelan, etc., and is in itself a veriwas transformed in the twinkling of table garden of Eden-being an eye to being the center of wealth mountain-girt valley something like and learning, was adorned with the the Vale of Kashmir. Tashkent, the glories of architecture, became, in present capital of the Russian Turfact, the hub of the known world, and kestan, is situated at the open plain beyond the hills, as if to guard these

of civilization. Almost as suddenly rich possessions against all comers as it came into being, it passed out. Outside these luxuriant cases and The period of Central Asia's magteeming river-valleys is arid steppe or sandy desert, a waste land of vast nificence holds us for a moment; for its monuments remain to this day, expanse where nomadic tribes wander, the greatest glory of innermost Asia, and gain a hard-won living. In ancient days power lay in their hands; if not of all Islam. To see them one must journey to "Samarkand by Oxus, Timur's throne." At the point where of Asia. The Mongols and the Tartars supplied the fighting forces. Nomadthe Zarafshan is freed from the mounism was the order of the day, sedentains, the capital of the Golden Age of Tamerlane is founded. With a tary folk were looked down upon. background of snow-capped ranges on Even as late as 1880, it was the nomad tribes, such as the Turkomen, who the one side and the desert on the caused the greatest obstacle to the other, with a perfect climate Samar-Russian advance. kand is still as Marco Polo saw it, 300 years ago, "a noble city adorned As the deserts have preserved the beautiful gardens, and sur-

remnant of the ancient spirit of Jenghis Khan and his wild hordes, so the Under the Russian Empire

The Registan, "the finest square in the world," is perhaps the feature of the city. Three great Madresahs Over this land of contrast, of mountower to heaven; all are examples of lated oases, the former Russian Emare chiefly turquoise, white and dark They found the region torn with inter-

gion. Irrigation schemes were started, deserts became fertile. Rich lands destinies of the world," then every corner of that great continent claims notice, but more especially those portions of it where Asia of the Asiatics border upon Asia under European fulle, where, in fact, East and West stand face to face.

Intraces to new order of things on across the plain, and creates the sister city of Bokhara. When Bokhara has flushed with the Zarafshan there is little left of it; beyond the last vine-yards and cotton fields is nothing but strand face to face.

Intraces to new order of things. The city is entirely surrounded by a wall, in which there are 11 gates. At sundown the gates are closed; no yards and cotton fields is nothing but carayan can enter, but in the end or industry. Although cotton was always grown, being indigenous to the soil, the country only produced sufficient for itself. The Russians were quick to see that its cultivation on a vast scale would alter the fortunes of result is that Russian Turkestan now produces more cotton than either Egypt or India, and is only surpassed by the output of the United States. The result of the half century of Russian occupation is seen also in the railways and the towns, and still more in the presence of an energetic popuman's colony, the other can never be.

leading the way. The Emir of over 16 years, nor affect the Bokhara fled to Afghanistan; Khiya regulations as to street trades. struck once more for independence, and was quickly demolished by the Red troops. Kokand, the most popu-pations of little or no educative value," of half a century was destroyed, and employed in textile mills, sweeping, in this dismal condition we see today doffing, etc. The next largest group one of the most beautiful regions on There can only be a pro- ning errands, etc. earth. longed period of reconstruction before Turkestan can again take its place in a world of progress.

SENATOR CRITICIZES SENATE'S ATTITUDE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey-Suspicion and determination to be jealous of its own prerogatives existed in Congress, especially in the Senate, Walter E. Edge (R), Senator from for Girls in Boston writes that at 16 New Jersey, declared on Saturday, and this was the fundamental cause the untrained workers are receiving of economic difficulties and disturbed After five or ten years, trade school

business conditions. Mr. Edge spoke girls are earning \$25 to \$40, while at the annual dinner of the New Jersey the others remain at \$12 to \$15." state legislators and said that the that it must meddle in every type of with other states, the committee reactivity through some form of investi- plies that industry has been able to gation. The country's unfavorable tax sysmountains have protected the residue tem was the fundamental evil at presof the earliest inhabitants. The deep ent, he thought, as it was holding back shortage of school buildings pregorges of Eastern Bokhara hide inter-every legitimate activity because in-cludes action are dismissed by pointtime, "the eye and star" of an Empire gorges of Eastern Bokhara hide inter-

esting ethnological problems. The vestors in an enterprise were forced Ghalchas, for instance, with their to pay from 40 to 65 per cent under way and the bill is not effective "clear-cut features and faces of almost of whatever they made, which re-until September, 1923. Curricula can classical regularity" are doubtless of sulted in retarding capital and keepthe greatest anthopological interest. of whatever they have adapted to the needs of children
the greatest anthopological interest. of whatever they have adapted to the needs of children
the poor out of a job. Markets who otherwise might leave school at were necessary for the country's sta- 14, by addition of vocational work. In bility, he pointed out, but markets answer to the plea of higher taxes, were established by business activity the committee declares: "What goes inclose it, tall minarets tain and deserts, and of thickly popu- and as long as incomes from legitimate out in taxes comes back in the inenterprises were kept pouring into the creased efficiency of workers. In 1899 pire governed with a fatherly hand. government and none added to capital, Massachusetts spent \$12,000,000 more where he thought they belonged, so tribal feuds, and rendered stagnant by long would there be no markets.

Child Labor Law Sought in Massachusetts Extending Compulsory Period and Improving Minors' Working Conditions

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts-Extension soil, the country only produced sufficient for itself. The Russians were age from 14 to 16 years is sought in a of the compulsory school attendance bill introduced in the Massachusetts the impoverished native states, and General Coury by the Woman's Trade advanced every modern facility. The Union League and indorsed by a large number of school superintendents and several state and city women's organizations. Besides raising the compulsory at-

tendance age, except for high school graduates, the bill would increase the lation of Turkestan-born Russians. In continuation school age from 16 to 18 this respect Russian Central Asia dif- years. The laws now applying to the fers from British India; one is a white employment of children under 14 When the war broke out in 1914, would be made to include all under Turkestan sent contingents to fight on 16. It would require employment certhe Eastern front and were largely tificates for children from 14 to 18 used against the Turkish front in Ar- years and educational certificates for menia and western Persia. But when minors from 18 to 21 years. No change Bolshevism attained power the whole is made in existing regulations as to edifice of Russian endeavor and prog- employment of minors, 14 to 16, durress in Central Asia fell to pieces. ing hours when school is not in ses-The land went back a century. Law sion, nor would the act apply to and order being removed, every petty children between 14 and 16 employed chieftain tried to get the upper hand. when the act becomes effective. No A score of rival forces plunged the change would be made in the hours country into civil war, the Bolshevik or nature of employment for minors leading the way. The Emir of over 16 years, nor affect the existing

lous city of the Ferghana, gave declares a statement by the Massachu-trouble and was burnt and pillaged as setts Child Labor Committee. "In Mascities were in the days of medieval sachusetts over one-third of the 40,000 conquerors. The constructive work child workers between 14 and 16 are work for stores, delivering goods, run-

"'Turnover' of child labor is very high. Out of 11,794 children in Indiana, only 56 worked a full year in one position. In Buffalo, during a six months' period, 348 children held 546 positions. A study made in Boston showed that approximately one-half of the children changed their positions every six months or oftener. "In one city it was found that work-

ers who had left school at 14 had earned-less money in four years than an equal group of children who had left at 16 had earned in two years. The head master of the Trade School trained workers are earning \$12 to \$20 compared with \$8 to \$10 which

To the objection that industry would United States Senate seemed to think put at a disadvantage in competition adjust itself to other labor laws and to champion them after discovery of their benefits. Arguments that a ing out that a building program is be adapted to the needs of children for schools than Tennessee and her citizens produced \$403,000,000 more."

Jordan Marsh Company

All charge purchases made Monday, Jan. 30, and Tuesday, Jan. 31, will be entered on the February bill rendered March 1

Our Annual February Furniture Sale

Begins Wednesday, Feb. 1 and Continues Throughout the Month

The Furniture in this Sale comprises choice surplus stocks from prominent manufacturers, together with a general reduction of our own regular stocks. There are hundreds of suites and single pieces at very inviting prices.

Two Inspection Days

Monday and Tuesday, January 30 and 31 During these two days preliminary to the official opening, single pieces and complete suites will be on exhibition for leisurely selection. Your purchases will be delivered after the Sale begins.

DID SPAIN START

for Trade War to Government

By special correspondent of The Caristian Spience Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain-The answer of the Spanish Finance Ministry to the long 2.78 of her total exportation. In the ringed declaration of the French mber of Commerce in Madrid, ad-Chamber of Commerce in Madrid, addressed to the Spanish commercial community with the avowed object of showing them that it was their own government by its exactions that had been killing Franco-Spanish trade, and making it impossible for France to buy Spanish goods, much as she wished to do to a most sudactous shed to do so—a most audactous oclamation as it is considered—has

been nade public.
e document points out at the befinning that the French statement of the Spanish profits from 1915 to 1919 is approximately the same as the Spanish reckoning and calls for no Spanish reckoning and calls for no special comment except that what the French Chamber does not point out in placing the Spanish balance of profits at 4.865,000,000 pesetas, with an average of 970,000,000 against a former average of 189,000,000, is that the remarkable increase was due en-tirely to the circumstances arising out as arising from the termination of

Exception Taken to Tables

After 1918 the French Government de the most radical alterations in only took the same course with a limited number of articles on and tter November, 1919, when the nch modifications, involving the collection of the coefficient 2-6 to certain Spanish products, seemed scarcely friendly to Spain and caused great prejudice to the home production.

Enormous Private Dividends ot until May, 1921, did Spain make tariffs by means of coefficients, and it was so small that the coefficient gen- years-which Mr. Boudon thinks imthat were of special interest to France, only a third of the tax that had been ously applied being exacted in certain cases. Thus it was held that the coefficients of the Spanish pro-visional tariff were much lower than those of the French tariff.

As to the demand for payments in Thus it was held that

gold and the super-tax to counter-palance the depreciation of foreign y, it had to be pointed out that former was an old regulation ch had been laid down at a time of much anxiety for Spain in the mat-ter of her national production and in order to prevent, in part, the enormous of Spanish money, while pertax to counterbalance the deation of foreign money at the nt time was not in the nature while it was of a transitory character, fact that large quantities of goods welcome from his many friends, both of the street cleaner, than to the nents, and thus had clouded important welcome from his many friends, both of the street cleaner, than to the nents, and thus had clouded important within and without the craft. provement of the valuation of foreign

nt then proceeds to point out that the French Chamber is unfair in the comparisons it makes in the tables in which it shows the duties the Spanish, because in the first place no proper comparisons could be made, and in the second the French statisfigures of the exchange in iking their comparisons, and used m to their benefit each time, so that values were entirely misrep-

Extent of Trade With France

was 10 then it was actually 10, and as not right to reckon it in pesetas m the French side, when by such koning the duty was made to ap-r only about half of what it really France ought to be considered same as pesetas in such a reckand comparison as this, and this was done it would be seen the comparisons made by the h Chamber were not by any what they had appeared to be, is of all such calculations and was false. It was to the

of 1921 Spain had exported oranges THE TARIFF WAR?

THE TARIFF WAR?

The transport of 1921 Spain had exported oranges to the value of 40,000,000 pesetas, only 6,500,000 pesetas' worth had gone to France, representing about 16 per cent. As to oil, it was the fact that Spain had sent to France in the same period only 2,600,000 pesetas' worth against the 34,600,000 of oil exports in the "Frankfurter Zeitung" that against the 34,600,000 of oil exports in Russia had given orders to various the same for 700 locomotives in the common firms for 700 locomotives in the same for same for 700 locomotives in the same for same for 700 locomotives in the same for same for same for 700 locomotives in the same for Replies to French Declara-tion Attributing the Blame for Trade War to Government worth of the shelled variety, and of these she sent to France in the one case only 3,000,000 worth, representing 6.89 per cent, and in the other case 1,800,006 worth representing

GERMAN ECONOMIC SITUATION BETTER

13 per cent. The fresh grapes that

case of onions it rose to 45 per cent

and in potatoes to 59.84, but the total

value of the exports in these cases

Allies Could Be Paid, Says Ex-Collected Taxes Courageously guineas, and the latter 200 guineas.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

to collect the progressive taxes from the leading manufacturers and tradesof the world war, and the commercial the leading manufacturers and tradestramic which yielded such extraordimen, is the opinion expressed in a renary profits to Spain was by no means confined to France, but was much the The Christian Science Monitor by Mr.

same in regard to other nations. That Boudon, the president of the Rhine-was made quite evident in the great land syndicates, who is well known Boudon, the president of the Rhinedecline that took place in 1920 and for impartiality and for his efforts in 1921, when the balance was heavily promoting friendly relations between the Rhinelanders and the French by the causes at work, though they between the two countries.

Mr. Boudon stated that the leading manufacturers and tradesmen had accumulated wealth, especially abroad, where large sums of German capital have been safely invested since the armistice. Everybody in Germany its tariffs. The Spanish Government knows this, he states, and knows that German factories are earning greatly enhanced profits, but there has not yet been any taxation of those excess profits. Germany could also pay, he states, a part of the reparations in

As for the moratorium, if the entente consented to a delay of three ally applied was 2, diminishing very probable—this would be tantamount is iderably in the case of products to the cancellation of the obligations to the cancellation of the obligations stipulated by the Treaty of Versailles, as Germany would be less inclined to pay up then than now. "Of course," added Mr. Boudon, "the 'modus operandi' of the payments could be facilitated, but pay she must, otherwise the 'scrap of paper' referred to by Mr. Bethmann-Hollweg would become a precedent in Europe.

banks are enabled to pay such enormous dividends to their shareholders. ifying. This fact explains in a great measure the interminable issue of new shares. and this strange fact, accentuating its great pleasure and anticipation. of a tariff measure at all, but was a progression, especially in November, may be assured of one thing, and that purely "accidental" measure, which, 1921, still continued. But, despite the responding value in cash is not realized, since the big German manufac-turers and tradesmen prefer to deposit in trust abroad, the bills of exchange

derived from their sales.

The Socialistic paper "Vorwarts" has on several occasions asserted this fact, and has proved its assumption without being gainsaid. In fact, one of the delegates named Braun cently confirmed this statement in the Reichstag, while another Socialist delegate went a step further and said that Germany was in reality being governed by a clique of leading manufacturers, and resembled a financial company in which all the shareholders divided up the enormous dividends among themselves, at the same time refusing to pay their country's debts. In these circumstances one can well appreciate the entente's, especially France's, reluctance in granting the moratorium applied for by Germany.

Unemployment Daily on Wane

As to the economic situation, while the value of the mark is depreciating. the whole German press realizes that the factories are working at top speed, so that unemployment is daily on the wane. The following facts may be gleaned from the comparative table of figures drawn up in 1913 and 1921, according to official statistics, showing the proportion of unemployed;

In August, 1913...... 2.9 per cent In August, 1921..... 2.2 per cent In September, 1913..... 2.7 per cent In September, 1921..... 1.3 per cent

Since 1907 there have never been tewer people out of work in German; than there are at the present time Surely such signs are not unfavorable Surely such signs are not unfavorable. The German manufacturers are booked up with orders internally and especially from abroad, where the German trade-mark—"Made in Germany"—is rapidly regaining the ground lost during the war; and no wonder, when it is remembered that both the workmanship as well as the stock of tools have remained intact, besides which the exchange in Germany is such as to permit her to sell her goods at prices which defy all competition.

As an instance of this, it may be noted that Germany sells bicycles in Holland at about £3 each, whereas in England the minimum price for a bicycle ia £8. In the year just closed,

ported into the Balkans, Rumania, NON-MANUAL LABOR Bulgaria, Serbia, and Greece, accord-Russia had given orders to various German firms for 700 locomotives. In short, the industrial situation of Germany seems today to be better than that of any other country.

PLANS FOR GIFTS TO PRINCESS MARY

Grand Lodge and Grand Mark to Purchase Wedding Gifts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England-Both the Grand Lodge and the Grand Mark Lodge the case of a royal wedding, and each has voted a sum to be devoted to the pert, If German Government purchase of a wedding present for Princess Mary, the former 300

> The Duke of York has followed in the footsteps of his elder brother, the Prince of Wales, and has been installed in the chair of the Navy Lodge, No. 2612, and thus qualified for office in the Grand Lodge of England in the orthodox manner, as foreshadowed in these columns some months since. Grand Lodge has issued a formal

> warning to its members against accepting invitations to attend the recently formed lodge in London within cannot be received as visitors in any lodge under the jurisdiction of the accordance with the resolution of the English body passed on March 6, 1878, to the effect "that this Grand Lodge, while always anxious to receive in the most fraternal spirit the brethren of any foreign grand lodge, whose proceedings are conducted according to the ancient landmarks of the order, of which a belief in The Great Archi tect of the Universe is the first and most important, cannot recognize as 'true and genuine' brethren any who have been initiated in lodges which either deny or ignore that belief."

Medals for Many Lodges

Hall Stone medals have been preented to representatives of 38 lodges which have completed their qualification in this respect with regard to the Masonic Million Memorial Fund out of a total of 285 lodges which have so far undertaken so to qualify. It is interesting to note that the list of lodges which received the medals is headed by four of the oldest lodges on the register, two of them being com-ponents of the original grand lodge formed in 1717, while it is also tailed off by three of the youngest, one of which was consecrated in 1920 and two have been consecrated only within the past few months. The committee state that in London, provinces, One can understand how the in- and districts alike, the marked and dustrial companies and the German important progress made during the last three months has been most grat-

The news that Dr. Joseph Fort Newton is to pay a visit to England during Almost all the German companies the coming summer, occupying his during 1920 and 1921 doubled and in old pulpit at the City Temple for a cases even trebled their capital, month, has been received here with

Cambridgeshire Presentation

Canon J. H. Gray, provincial grand master of Cambridgeshire, has been presented with his portrait subscribed for by all the members of his province, who number 1017. He has been as active member of the province for 42 years, and was master of the university lodge as long ago as 1883. The portrait was unveiled by Dr. E. C. Pearce, grand superintendent of the Royal Arch Masons of the province and vice-chancellor of the university, as-

sisted by the mayor of Cambridge. Bootle has not held a Masonic serv ice now for some 20 years, until a short time ago when the numbers of Freemasons, including provincial officers, who joined in the venture, were so large and the appreciation of the spectators was so great that there seems no reason why it should not become an annual observance. The service was conducted by E. L. Mayson vicar of Christ Church, Bootle:

Twenty-two years age H. J. Barker founded the Society of Yorkshiremen in London, and two years later he with a few others, founded the White Rose of York Lodge, No. 2840, of which he was one of its earliest masters and for many years its secretary. The lodge has now recognized the valuable services he has rendered

DRAINAGE SURVEY IS PROGRESSING" WELL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

YANKTON, South Dakota - En-YANKTON, South Dakota — Engineers who have been surveying the valley of the James River under authority granted fo the James and Big Sloux Valley Drainage Commission by the last Legislature, for the purpose of determining the best means for flood control, drainage and reclamation of inundated lands, have com-

be of inundated lands, have com-eted their work, with the exception Brown County.

The engineers started the survey at a mouth of the James River, east of inkton, on June 27 last, equipping

SLOWLY ORGANIZES

Recent Temporary Setback

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England-The International Labor Bureau recently had un-Lodge of England Vote Sums der consideration the "International Protection of Intellectual Workers." It is a description to which violent exception might be taken, for the term intellectual in the present instance embraces quite a number of workers whose functions in society demand no technical knowledge than num have followed their usual custom in bers of others regarded as purely manual workers.

It is a difficult and delicate task to phasizing that Labor means anyone like the League of Nations. ganizations affiliated to the Labor craftsman these days must combine the skill at his fingers' ends.

the social reformer threw up his hands but, as was the case with the miner in despair of ever being able to induce and others, they too, it is maintained the jurisdiction of the Grand Orient the intellectual workers to organize in will need first to link up with the of Belgium, the members of which the sense that the engineers or railway workers were organized; doubtless their pessimism might have Grand Lodge of England. This is in been strengthened with the tracks of accordance with the resolution of the time but for the vast changes following the Armageddon started in 1914 with the tremendous rise in the cos of living and an appalling indiscrimination in a sense of values.

Does Real Crisis Exist?

Before proceeding to discuss the in ternational relationship of the intellectual worker—the relationship in which he stands one to another in his desire for protection—the Labor office at Geneva first expresses the desirability of ascertaining whether the "crisis of which the intellectual workers complain actually exists." The bureau has accumulated a mass of statistics comparing the wages of intellectual workers with that of "butchers, bakers and candlestick makers," and elicited the opinions of the leaders of the intellectual workers themselves, with the result that, in regard to the actual existence of what is termed the crisis as the parliamentarian would say, "the answer is in the affirmative." According to Henry Mugel, not only has their standard of living been considerably reduced, but there has been a very considerable decline in the prestige which the intellectuals hitherto enjoyed

Mugel, "for a street cleaner to make people realize the importance of his work than for Henry Poincaré to make people realize the importance of his. If the streets are not swept for three days, the result is without doubt a serious matter. If no lessons on general physics are given for three days, not one man out of a hundred thousand will suffer. Accordingly, the rest of choose, and if they have not been

Lowering of Prestige

This indifference to the claims the intellectuals is due, so it is argued, to the desire to make good the destruction of the war, to the desire for reconstruction, which have eaused material preoccupations to take precedence of all others, and has restored to direct production the importance which it had lost; at the same time there has been a corresponding lowering of the prestige of the intellectual workers.

It is to be feared that Mr. Mugel clearly: he might with considerable advantage seek deeper the reason for the greater prestige found among the manual workers, why it is that their so-called influence is more effective. He will probably find that in very self-defense to the sore straits which they had passed, they had been compelled to combine thousands speaking as of one voice, with single aim and purpose, with a view to improving a standard of life fast threatening their physical well being.

Growth of Trust and Syndicate Mr. Mugel displays an infinitely bet-

ter grip of the situation when he deals factor undermining the position of the intellectual; this is the growth of the by electing him as an honorary life intellectual; this is the growth of the member of the lodge, a distinction syndicate and trust, and their entry which has given much pleasure to into spheres of activity hitherto untouched. Theatrical undertakings and syndicate and trust, and their entry touched. Theatrical undertakings and art exhibitions, run by groups of financiers with no other concern than the making of profits, have driven the workers under the subjection of the the dock laborer, the laws of supply

Salaries, at one time based upon ap-

At last the finger has been placed on the right spot, it is the constant inroads upon standards of life that compel men, willy nilly to seek means of redress, to look round them and see how workers in other walks of life fare under the same conditions.

Something written in connection with the police strike in 1913 is appropriate to the position of intellectual workers of whatever grade or calling; speaking of the new police trade union, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor then said, that the latter were simply driven into the seek settled honorably and satis-

doing something for themselves, as factorily to all sides. Ireland has bethe Home Office had somehow overlooked the fact that the police officer's hope, she will turn out to be a wife bought her bread, becon and glorious portion of the Empire."

butter at the same stores as the lady next door, whose husband, "only a Full Scope for Irish Nationalism. next door, whose husband, "only a laborer," had provided her with an ad-Movement Among So-Called In- ditional allowance commensurate with section of the Labor Government is World Is Spreading Despite a with his fellow workers, to walk on to the streets.

Movement Well Under Way

It would appear that the intellectual workers in France, Belgium, Switzerland and Germany are agitating and moving toward organization in their Ireland while retaining her as a comthe development has passed the discussion stage, has, in fact, materialized into useful combinations capable of giving a good account of themselves, when necessity demands it, in ciliation heralds a new era of peace the interest and for the protection of their members.

There is, as yet, no international the Empire." federation to which these national organizations can be affiliated, although one or two have already attempted to differentiate; the Labor Party, handi- bring about some kind of affiliation. capped as it is in its appeals for The process, however, must of necessupport from the middle class, endeav- sity be painfully slow unless expedited ors to surmount the difficulty by em- by the aid of some external agency "who works, whether by hand or miners, engineers, transport workers, brain." The skilled craftsmen's orothers meet their continental co-work-Party, were they so disposed, could ers from time to time at international quarrel even with that definition, for a conferences and discuss matters common to their particular crafts. technical knowledge and theory with the miners and others, the intellectual workers too will one day frat-It is but a very few years ago that ernize at international gatherings; movements in their own countries.

AUSTRALASIA AND THE IRISH PEACE

Federal and State Governments Are United in Congratulating People of Britain and Ireland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office MELBOURNE, Victoria-When the rose spontaneously and sang the na-tional anthem. The outburst of rejoicing all over the Commonwealth Wilford, expressed the gratification

The Prime Minister welcomed Ire- friendship. and, on behalf of Australia, as a sister in the Empire. He praised the work of Mr. Lloyd George in bringing to a successful issue a problem that had cerely than the Labor Party that this baffled British statesmen for centuries, age-long struggle seemed to have been and he gave hearty credit also to the settled, for the time being at any rate. representatives of Ireland who had "We sincerely hope that the Irish peoen parties to the peace agreement.

Party, and by Dr. Earle Page, the sible to work out their own destiny leader of the Federal Country Party. in the way they have wished to work Mr. Charlton declared that the members of his party would be overjoyed to learn that at last their desire for PRINCE OF WALES' the hundred thousand, if they have to the granting of self-government to Ireland was near accomplishment. The trained to consider intellectual work Irish question, he said, had constantly superior because it is intellectual, will been made to play a prominent part in prefer to give way to the strike threats Australian politics by Labor's oppoof the street cleaner, than to the strike threats of the higher mathematician."

the Commonwealth. It was to be hoped that the settlement of this was greeted by Sir Partab Singh. allowing the electors when future appeals were made to the people to dethe loyalty of their state. cide the various issues placed before them on their merits.

The Senate's Resolution

In the federal Senate, the following resolution, moved by that enthusias-

unanimously agreed to: "That the Senate desires to convey to the British Prime Minister its fervent feeling of gratitude and appreciahas not thought out the problem too tion for his crowning act of statesmanship in reconciling the interests as he said, he speaks not only as of the Irish people with those of other Maharaja, but as a devoted member communities within the Empire. He of the Imperial Household. The reply has thus brought to an end a long and bitter estrangement. The Senate fur- traditional loyalty of the House of ther desires to have conveyed to the Bikanir and to the prowess of the leaders of the convention, through Mr. Lloyd George, its warm greetings on the accomplishment of such a happy understanding. It sincerely trusts that the harmony and good will Chamber of Princes of which he that have always prevailed among the the first Chancellor. "Each of us has sons of England, Ireland, Scotland, a single aim for the improvement of and Wales in the flourishing Commonwealth overseas will be fully maintained under the new order of things and civilization in the world. The war in their ancient homes for the enduring peace and prosperity of the Motherland and of the Commonwealth."

In the light of subsequent events. the joyous cable messages which went to Eamon de Valera may have seemed a little premature but they showed unmistakably that the settlement commended itself to the Australian Irish as well as to other Australian citizens. Among the cable messages sent to Mr. Lloyd George were those from the Australian Protestant Federperformed, are now determined by ation, the Returned Sailors and Solperformed, are now determined by diers Imperial League of Australia, bare subsistence levels, a sufficiency to obtain little more than material needs. At last the finger has been placed on proval and in Perth and Te Deum service right sent it is the constant in the Reman Catholic catho

GENERAL SMUTS

In Queensland, where an important

many ways. The Labor Premier, E. G. Theodore, cabled to Lloyd George congratulating him and his comembers of the Irish conference on the crowning feat of statesmanship which satisfied the aspirations of ponent of the British Empire. This happy result is hailed with immense classes and opinions, the general view being that this great act of reconand prosperity for Ireland, and will bring added strength and prestige to

Sir Matthew Nathan, now Governor of Queensland, but who held an imbeen in Ireland long enough to aphave the fullest scope, and would be velopment would be watched with genuine sympathy by the whole of the English-speaking peoples, not only by those of the great Commonwealth of population of the United States. The Governor added:

'God save Ireland!'-and all the Irish will say with deeper feelings than the lines of the system in practice in ever 'God save the King!'—under the Transvaal and certain parts of the whose auspices, and with the wise advise of whose ministers, so great a change has been brought about."

New Zealand's Approbation Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—"I ope, with all my heart," declared the Prime Minister, Mr. Massey, after he had read to the House of Representatives the official news of the Irish agreement, "that the people who have been opposing the government of the rime Minister rose in the Australian Empire and the government of the House of Representatives to announce United Kingdom will agree to make the receipt of a cable message from this peace law. I have no doubt they Mr. Lloyd George stating that Ireland will and I hope that this law, when had accepted dominion status as the passed, will have the effect of making Irish Free State, the chamber rang them loyal citizens of the new Dominwith cheers and later the members ion, loyal subjects of the King, and

has not been equaled since the close of the great war, all classes and hoped that the settlement would be creeds taking part. a lasting one, made in the spirit of

The leader of the Labor Party, H. ple and the English people, whose in-Mr. Hughes' views were supported terests are inseparable, will find those by Mr. Charlton, the deputy leader of interests closely linked up, and that the Federal Parliamentary Labor the Irish people will now find it posit out."

VISIT TO BIKANIR state itself.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India - During the vexed question would be the means of Many chiefs from the United Provinces

In a speech, the Maharaja of Bikanir expressed his pleasure that the Bikanir troops, instead of being separately trained under the title of imperial service troops, were to be maintained and equipped in such a manner as to tic Irishman, Senator Lynch, was fit them at once to take the field wherever and whenever wanted. The Maharaja has for nearly 12 years been an honorary aide de camp to the King, and for eight of these years he was the only prince on the Royal Staff; so. of the Prince referred of course to the Bikanir troops and to the statesmanlike attitude taken by his host in political matters in India. He had much to do with the foundation of the our country, the strengthening of the Empire and the progress of humanity has taught us that no unit in modern conditions can hope to stand alone and that it is only by close association in united effort to promote these aims that we can hope for their realiza-

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ON SEGREGATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange Free State-In a speech at Theunissen, tellectual Workers of the the rising prices by the simple expeof Irish descent, the relief and gratifiGeneral Smuts, referring to the native cation were shown unmistakably in question, said segregation was the most popular policy, but it was nothing new, as their forefathers had worked partly on similar lines, in which connection General Smuts in-

> land and Zululand. The government was slowly carrying out the policy of segregation as intended by Parliament, with modificapleasure by Queenslanders of all tions shown to be necessary. He would not admit, however, that segregation was the solution of the native problem, but it was a measure in that direction. He could not see how entire segregation could ever come about.

stanced Basutoland, Transkei, Pondo-

General Smuts referred to the changed attitude of the natives, who were getting more and more educated the need is being urgently felt, and portant position in Ireland under the and enlightened. The old style kafir British Crown, declared that he had was being superseded by quite a different stamp of native, such as those preciate to the full the real national who in hundreds went to America and feeling of the Irish which would now elsewhere and qualified in professions. This resulted in a new spirit being The exercised to develop a free state on shown by the native people, and some ters, the lines of Irish ideals. That de-action was necessary to curb and regulate that spirit.

The segregation policy did not go far enough, and was not really the solution. He favored a standing com-Nations which constituted the British mission, which could give all its time Empire, but also by the still larger to the subject. He considered it unsound and a dangerous policy to depend entirely on the advice of govern-"We shall all say from our hearts ment departments, and when Parliament met he would favor legislation on Cape, where the natives in their reserves had native councils to deal with purely domestic affairs.

BLACK HILLS PLACER MINING SUCCESSFUL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEADWOOD, South Dakota The days of placer mining—the crude method of early days in all gold mining districts—are not yet a thing of the past in the Black Hills. While only of few were engaged in placer mining during 1921, they are reported to have made good money by this method of securing gold nuggets of varying size. During the spring, summer and fall

months a party of men were engaged in working a high bar above Myetic, on Castle creek, using sluices, and their "cleanups" are said to have been large. At Silver City the creek bed is being worked over by a party of men and good "cleanups" have been reported by them.

Some very rich deposits of small particles of gold have been struck. These are the only placer activities reported in the Black Hills.

DAMASCUS CUSTOMS DIRECTOR By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria-The High Commissariat has ratified the appointment of Kamel Sabri to the duties of director of customs for the state of Damascus, and has given its support to the dewho desires that the functionaries in this service should be chosen from the

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LEAGUE REPORT ON ALBANIAN DISPUTE was decreed.

Which Inquired Into Recent Clash Between Jugo-Slavia and Albania Are Made Public

population, that Albania owes its present independence and political entity policy.

to the interest which the League has shown in the realization of its aspirations. Further, there is a general Serbian frontier and, crossing the desire that the League should continue in the future to give its assistance and

At the same time it, was in the common of Skutari that Serbian troops were said to be on Albanian territory the Tarabosh, and the commission herefore wished to verify these statements by a personal inspection erbian outposts were observed within rifle-shot distance of the City, but he commission was assured that riers had already been received for hese to withdraw as soon as the zone of elimination should be made known. sion went on to Oreshi, ersed freely, in the of any representative of with the Roman Catholic this place, who had remained hi during the whole insurrec-

have been the personal ambi-d greed of Marka Gjoni, who is this way to establish himself of an independent state of He seems to have enjoyed ce of his cousin, Bib Doda, ir he claims to be.

ernment of Tirana had ed him some sort of administraout this offer seems not to have

ceforth Marka Gjoni resolved to On April 25, he left Mirditia grend with some 60 of his On his return at the begin-June, he distributed large sums who are all very strongly Roman tholic. It was no difficult task to run the imagination of this extraornarily uneducated and ignorant population living in a district absolutely plated and cut off from all communion. His success was, however, only ial, for there is no doubt that the at majority of the Mirdites re-ned pessive during the whole strug-

July 25, a detachment of troops was sent by the Tirana Government to the Jugo-Slav frontier. Marka Gjoni and his followers took advantage of the fact that their way lay through Mirditta suddenly to attack them and to Alabama; J. G. Schrugham, Carson City New Jay 1979.

General Amnesty Decreed

As soon as it became known, toward he middle of November, that the ugo-Slav troops were on the eve of vacuating the country, the popularity of Marka Gjoni began to decline. Ioreover, his followers had been receiving their pay vary irregularly and ever daily becoming more dissatisfied. The end came on November 20, when tarka Gjoni issued a proclamation ismissing his adherents to their comes, and he himself fied to Prisrend ith some 50 of his friends and relations.

ned a representative to Orbshi in person of Achmed Bey, who fol-

allawell Seed Company

lowed a conciliatory policy with great PLEA IN FAVOR OF success. On November 28, Albanian iccess. On November 20, authority adependence Day, a general amnesty

mission had a private inter iew with four of the five chiefs of the Conclusions of the Commission freely to state their grievances. They replied that they were content to be citizens of independent Albania and disavowed absolutely the policy of Marka Gjoni. They are at pres in Tirana, where they have assembled to declare their allegiance to the cen-

PARIS, France—It will be remembered that in an open sitting of the League of Nations in November the dispute between Albania and Juso-Slavia was settled, both parties promising to behave better. The League is just issued the report of its Commission of Inquire parties from this report that any question of an independent government under Marka Gjoni, either in Mirditia or at Prizrend, is absurd. It must not be forgotten that, with the exception of the priests, there are in Mirditia among the whole parties in Mirditia or at Prizrend, is absurd. It must not be forgotten that, with the exception of the priests, with the exception of the priests, and the parties promise in Mirditia or at Prizrend, is absurd. It must not be forgotten that, with the exception of the priests, and the parties promise in Mirditia or at Prizrend, is absurd. It must not be forgotten that, with the exception of the priests, and the priests in Mirditia or at Prizrend, is absurd. It must not be forgotten that, with the exception of the priests, and the priests in Mirditia or at Prizrend, is absurd. It must not be forgotten that, with the exception of the priests in Mirditia or at Prizrend, is absurd. It must not be forgotten that, with the exception of the priests in Mirditia or at Prizrend, is absurded in Mirditia among the whole prize the prize that the prize that the priests in Mirditia among the whole prize the prize t ust issued the report of its Com-on of Inquiry which has been write, and it may be added that Marka lling in Albania and some of its Gjoni is not one of them.

The commission states that it was much impressed by the very great moral authority and prestige which the League of Nations enjoys in Albania. The opinion is expressed on no outside influences are allowed to in-all sides and by all classes of the tervene, and the Government of Tirana tervene, and the Government of Tirana called away on business connected

proceeded by way of Lurya to the upon as the nearest person available Serbian frontier and, crossing the to fill the dual rôles. Later Sidney Drin in the neighborhood of Arras, where much of the fighting had taken place in the summer, rode through the been atrociously humbugged since the zone of delimitation as far as Dibra. war by the business men they had put

Political Situation Obscure

All the villages in the plain of the ing centuries behind the times, they The commission visited Skutari, the residence of the Roman Catholic Drin have suffered heavily. In most obishops of Northern Albania, who villages all but a few houses are destroyed. It is, however, probable that most of this damage dates to the secessary to obtain if a general idea of the situation in this district was to Drin have suffered heavily. In most had insisted on being supplied with villages all but a few houses are de-stroyed. It is, however, probable that Private enterprise had just managed enable their sons to learn improved election bill and the reform of the most of this damage dates to the to supply guns with about three, and and that only a slight proportion was while the Germans were pounding done this year.

The commission, after visiting this section of the frontier, is in a position to report that the Jugo-Slav troops evacuated this region in accordance with the decision of the ambassadors' conference and retired on December enterprise, and at the end of the war 9 and 10 to Dibra. On December 11, there were millions of shells which culture, Dr. Graham, proposes to start the Albanian troops advanced to the lecturer presumed were now being Peskepeia. The evacuation was carried out everywhere in good order and without any important disturbance.

The political situation in Albania is not clear. On December 7, owing to a difference with the regency, Pandeli Evanghelf was forced to resign. He was at first unwilling to do so, but in order to avoid disturbances, which might have had serious consequences he gave way, and a government was ther formed under the presidency of Hassan Bey Pristina.

The latter being very unpopular in the country, generally, and as it was feared that his presence in the govternal complications, a demonstration took place at Tirana. As the commispersonal esteem, his influence aggerated reports of the demonstra-tagerated reports of the demonstration have been circulated in the press, it must be pointed out that it was accompanied by any violence or blood-

> Hassan Bey, however, found it imsigned after four days. The regency then appointed Mr. Kostouris in his place to carry on current affairs with the support of the undersecretaries

Evangheli seems to have aroused a strong feeling against the regency in a profit-making basis. The British many quarters, but it is impossible at people had failed to grasp that the influential members of the many quarters, but it is impossible at present to predict the future course

Special to The Christian Science Monito from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana-Hanford MacNider, national commander of the American Legion, has announced the appointment of a national legislative committee of the Legion. It is comprised of Dan E. Steck, Ottumwa Iowa, chairman; John R. McQuigg, East Cleveland, Ohio; Earl M. Kline, ditia suddenly to attack them and to declare open warfare on Tirana. Being superior in numbers, they gained a temporary advantage. On August 9, reenforcements arrived from Tirana, and the Mirdites were driven back into the mountains. It was on this occasion that the government troops, according to the fashion prevalent in this region, employed rather harsh measures of repression, some 60 houses of the insurgents being burned. This guerrilla warfare continued without interruption for several months, Marka Gjoni's followers being greatly aided by the possession of two guns, a number of machine-guns and plenty of ammunition, which can only have been supplied by the Serbian troops, then stationed in Arras and Lurya, some few miles from Grosbi.

General Amnesty Decreed

serious disagreements between the members of the bar at Tripoli, Syria, the Governor-General has dissolved the existing bar and undertaken the task of forming a new one.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

G. B. Shaw Compares Private convenience, yet it appeared that it was in the public interest to run boats arrows the river, but not along it.

Quoting the case of the Glasgow coal supply, Mr. Webb stated that Glasgow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England—The interesting

course of lectures organized by the Fabian Society on the "Limitations of recently, appear to indicate that Lonup well in advance of the first lecture. zens free of profit.

The penultimate lecture of the ership," was to have been given by Alderman A. Emil Davies, under the chairmanship of Frank Hodges. Shortly after the time advertised for the lecture, Bernard Shaw walked on to the platform and announced that the chairman having suddenly been with the Miners Federation, and the lecturer held up in a motor car many miles from the hall, he had been called the to fill the dual rôles. Later Sidney Webb took the platform.

> Mr. Shaw said that the public ha in power. During the war the soldiers had been forced to the front, but, beday in some cases only one shell per hustler who said "why rely on private enterprise? Why not make our own shells?" So Britain built vast factories and small towns and welfare centers for the workers by public held ready for the next war.

Fruits of a Press Campaign

Instead of turning all this useful organization to the needs of peace, the people were led to elect a "business" public had acquired. The public was prepared by a press campaign which created such a terror of public enterprise that you could see men going about with set jaws determined to get rid of this wicked thing. Public en terprise was necessary in order to beat the Germans, but when the pressure of war was removed private interests treated the public like sheep who would stand anything. They sold factories, wrecked machinery, and disbanded workmen.

"Suppose this had been done by Sinn, Fein, what would you have said?" asked the lecturer. "Yet you connived at it, and apparently you liked it.

Mr. Shaw appeared to see no limits to public ownership that were not set by the inability of the people and Parliament was immediately sum-moned. The dismissal of Pandeli the government to imagine public services being run on any other essence of public ownership was to supply the public with its needs at adherents. Many of these people of events.

also led to believe that the govLEGISLATIVE BOARD OF made a profit on a national or municipal service did not know his business. LEGION IS ANNOUNCED In proof of this he cited the case of a municipal electricity undertaking supplying light and power at curren rates and producing a surplus for the reduction of the rates. The consumer of the greatest amount of current would be entitled to complain that he was helping to pay the rates of his neighbor who consumed no current. We found ourselves so obsessed with the idea of profit in relation to the supply of our common needs that in municipal ownership produced a rofit we described it as a swindle and if it did not as a failure.

Glasgow Coal Supply Cited

Mr. Webb pointed out that there was nothing now publicly owned which had not at one time been the subject of private profit. It was touch and go that the main drainage of London had not been let out to contract and made a matter of private profit. When the

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London County Council sold the NEW MINISTRY IN Thames steamboats because they did not pay, they retained the river terries, which were tree. Both were a public HUNGARY FORMI

bought 1,000,000 tons of coal as a corporate body, and about the same quan tity for domestic use, through a large number of dealers. The price of the coal bought by Glasgow as a corporate entity was considerably less than the price it paid as private consumer, yet Social Democracy" at the King's Hall there were no reasons, save those addon is not altogether given over to 2,000,000 tons of coal instead of 1,000,the frivolous, all seats being booked 000 tons, and distribute it to its citi-

Mr. Webb thought there were limits series, on "The Limits of Public Ownalways be those who preferred the workmanship of independent craftsmen to the productions of either private or public enterprise on a larger

AGRICULTURE TAUGHT IN MESOPOTAMIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON. England-In a recent report on the work of the Department of has reached London, attention is dimethods of agriculture. It has been the custom for many years for the New Election Lill Necessary away. The government called in a more wealthy proprietors to send their sons to Europe, India, or Syria to obtain instruction in modern agricultural methods. As an initial step toward providing local facilities for such instruction the Director of Agria training college for the sons of connection with a research institute which is to be established in the near future.

With regard to the prospects of cotton cultivation, which have attracted much attention recently, the Director government who immediately set to of Agriculture expresses his convicwork to smash up the machinery the tion that, spart from the purely commercial value of the industry, the cultivation of cotton on a large scale restlessness of the Arabs in the summer months. During this period no present grown over large areas of irrigable land, and in the absence of cultivators turn naturally to tribal raiding as a diversion. Recent experiments in cotton growing, conducted by the Agricultural Department, have confirmed the hopefu opinion formed by experts as to the possibilities of cultivation on a large scale, and the department is now taking steps to encourage the natives to extend their plantings of cotton.

Plans are also being made to revive the silk industry. This is a cottage industry which is considered to be capable of very considerable expansion. During the war it came practically to a standstill owing to the difficulty of securing supplies of silkworm eggs. The Department of Agriculture has been obtaining supplies of eggs from France, and an Arab student has been sent to Kashmir to

he demand for agricultural ma- plea. chinery is steadily increasing.

HUNGARY FORMED

Task Confronting Count Bethlen, as Premier, Is to Bring rich Party, which very likely will agree with the Democratic Party, a Scattering Parts of the Oppopart of which also belongs to the sition Under His Standard Legitimists.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BUDAPEST, Hungary-After a period of great political tension, the new Bethlen Cabinet came into existence. Outwardly it had a very great resemblance to the former: in fact. however, it shows a great modification, because Count Bethlen succeeded in dropping the Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Szabo, without whom, it is stated, a Hungarian Ministry was an impos sible thing. For those who are not living here in the heart of the struggle, some explanations may be useful which to some degree will make intelligible the Magyar parliamentary situation.

The constitution of an amalgamated government party has failed, and Count Bethlen provisionally depends days, however, this party, whose repon the small group of dissentients un- resentatives in the National Assembly der their leader, Klebelsberg. The Christian National Party and that of politicians nor economists, has degen-the Small-Farmers promised, however, erated into a party of particular ma-Agriculture in Mesopotamia which to support the limited program which Count Bethlen intends carrying through until the new elections, probrected to the growing demand among ably in February next. The chief the Arab landowners for facilities to items of this program are the new gered. House of Magnates (Senate).

A new election bill is of absolute necessity to Hungary because, if the House should separate before it is entente. The entente never cared very self, left that faction. much for democratizing non-entente countries, and hence did not tolerate to challenge it. He aims at the formaan election after the existing election tion of a party which, putting aside

neither read nor write. Consequently the level of the representatives ran so will go far toward curbing the natural low that actually all parties agreed that this elective franchise could not people who assert that he has—one may be maintained. An election after the wish him success, for the most necescrop of economic importance is at ancient Hungarian Wekerle Bill, however, would not be tolerated by the for are peace, order and econo entente; and the parties which prinagricultural occupations the native cipally owed their success to the Extended Election Bill-especially the Peasants Party-would raise opposition. Hence the necessity of a new

Reform Measure Aimed At

As for the question of the reform of the House of Magnates, the situation may be summed up as follows: During the revolution of 1918, when the House of Representatives was forced to pronounce its own dissolution, the House of Magnates was merely use of its legal prerogatives. The a reformed House of Magnates next to the new House of Representatives. How far Count Bethlen will sucstudy the methods employed there in ceed in carrying through these rethe production and preparation of forms depends in a great measure on the struggle which the Prime Minis-

At present labor is still fairly plenti- ter will have to fight in the near ful, but there may be a shortage as future, with his former Minister of cultivation increases, and the Depart-Agriculture, Szabo. Count Bethlen ment of Agriculture is encouraging has not yet definitely dropped the idea landowners to adopt labor-saving of an amalgamated government party, devices in place of the crude methods and he probably will put all his enwhich are still commonly employed. deavors on winning as many followers These efforts are bearing fruit, and it as possible for his party, in order to is reported that, thanks chiefly to the meet the elections as a strong and enterprise of British manufacturers, concrete organization and so win the

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the parties, the greater part of the Christian Nationals, which is incline to momentarily drop the monarchia question, will join the government party, while the rest of them probably will constitute an opposition group with those of the Friedrich Party, namely, the Appenyl-Palavicini-Fried-

Count Bethlen's Great Task

Later on a fraction of the Peasants Party will possibly join the governformerly Minister of Agriculture, and meeting. Mr. von Goemboes, the leader of the Bethlen will be to succeed either in

The Hungarian Agrarian Party was the great weight of the urban "intelligentsia" and, in the days of the revolution, it raised a tough opposition Hungarian extraction. Since those are for the greater part neither skilled two years. terial interests, which thwarted every ineffective in practice, and the "only time the particular interest of the farmers became in the least endan-

Government's Support Unreliable

The fact was that no other parties formed a whole on which the government might depend, and consequently the consecutive cabinets had to spare voted upon, the new elections would the Farmer Party. It so happened he held according to the ancient bill that the mighty Szabo found his place with a limited electoral body. The in all the former governments and actual National Asembly indeed was stemmed every measure that did not chosen, according to an ordinance of prove useful to the farmers' interests. election issued by Stefan Friedrich, It is for this reason that several polishelks and other large landowners, in Prime Minister, under pressure of the ticians, such as Count Bethlen him-

Count Bethlen now has ventured all political and personal controversy, In connection with this, elective will strive for the economic restorafranchise was granted to every man tion of the country, so far as this may and woman, even to those who could prove possible with the actual conformation of the frontiers of Hungary.

If the Premier has no hidden legitimate aspirations and there are many sary things the country is now longing reconstruction.

PERMISSION TO LEAVE RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office MOSCOW, Russia—Information has een received from the Commissary for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Soviet Government that no obstacles will be placed in the way of Jews established application forms duly forgotten. It never was dissolved and filled in, together with photographs therefore still exists in its primitive and all other necessary documents, form. It never has, however, made otherwise no passports will be issued. Persons residing in the Ukraine and government now intends to constitute Azerbaijan Soviet Republics are to and greatly congested the state peniapply to their respective governments tentiary.

CONDOMINIUM IN THE NEW HEBRIDES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor m its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria-At a public meeting in this city a motion was carried with enthusiasm agreeing to approach the Prime Minister, W. M. Hughes, to solicit his aid in an effort to obtain the termination of the condominium, or dual government plan, in the New Hebrides, in favor of Britain, also to place before him a numment with their leader, Mr. Rubinek, ber of resolutions adopted at the

The Australian point of view toward Moeve, "The Awakening Hungarians" French administration in the group of islands which lies close to the eastern Party). The great question for Count coast of the Commonwealth has been winning over the party of the Small- Monitor, and the resolutions sum-Farmers—the Peasants—for the gov- marized the indictment against the ernment, or otherwise to smash its French administration. It was declared that while the British side of the joint convention had been faithformed on absolutely sound motives. fully observed, there had been a fla-This party wished to counterbalance grant disregard of law, order, and morality on the part of the French, abuses tending to the utter demoralization and final extinction of the naagainst the town population, which tive population being allowed to conwas dominated by elements of non-tinue unchecked. No law dealt with crime between native and native, no titles had been issued for land, and the joint court had been in recess for

solution to the present intolerable situation is to abolish the condominium in favor of undivided British control." The commonwealth government will be urged to enter into immediate negotiations with the imperial government with a view to a friendly and equitable agreement with France for

the transfer of control. One speaker pointed out that any attempt to hand the control of the islands completely over to France would be not only to shirk national duty but to make possible a dangerous and unthinkable situation for Australia, namely the transfer of the New Hehrides to Japan in exchange for special treatment of French interests

in China. The condominium government was said to consist of one British judge, one French judge, a Spanish president, who could not speak a word When it did sit this court was unable to administer justice.

POLITICS BLAMED FOR JAIL CONGESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska - Politics has played football with prison reform in Nebraska, according to Superintendent J. A. Leavitt of the State Society for the Friendless, an organization that assists prisoners in rehabilitating themselves. Political enemies of Gov. S. R. McKelvie, in an effort to discredit him, made a drive against the system of paroles by which men wishing to leave Russia and proceed recommended by the warden as being to Palestine. It is, however, essential fit subjects for clemency and who had that the would-be emigrants should served the minimum term for their of_ send in direct to the Commissariat the fense have been released. The public sentiment aroused over the cases of several to whom clemency has been mistakenly extended has caused the parole and pardon board to greatly limit the number of releases granted

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CHILDREN'S PAGE

Deal in the Time of

After collecting a number of ships he started from the coast of Gaul, from a spot he calls Ilius, probably Wissant, which lies between Calais and ulogne. In ten hours he came in sight of the island, but could not land on account of the cliffs, which were such that the inhabitants could throw darts from them on the shore. It really is great fun to play It was probably from these white At being an Eskimo. cliffs of Dover that the island was called Albion.

As he could not land he proceeded seven miles along the shore, probably to a spot on which at present stands the town of Deal. Some distinguished scholars have thought that he turned with the opening for the door, And beg a rug of Mother scholars have thought that he turned Hythe. But the practical probabilities

are in favor of the Deal landing.

Anyone who knows the coast knows
the tremendous sweep of the tide up
the Channel. The rising tide flows past the shore northward at a rate of about four miles an hous-a good swimmer can just maintain his posi-tion—and when the tide ebbs it does not travel so swiftly. When Cæsar was looking for a landing, he saw the cliffs decreasing in size toward the north, and he turned his ships in the ion where he thought there would be low land. The cliffs increase in height southward of Dover and it does not look as if any landing could be

made there.
His oarsmen had to row hard no But that it is possible to row gainst the tide is certain; as I have myself seen the Deal boatmen doing it. Then, too, Cæsar himself remarks later that he was unacquainted with the phenomena of spring tides. This matter of Cæsar's landing interests the Deal people to an intense degree, and it is a point of local patriotism to uphold the theory of his having landed call them. Sailors are fond of these call them. evel of the water and was the haunt of sea birds and covered with grasses rubs. At the present moment for them. at low tide one can walk about on the sands, and efforts are being made to reclaim the most promising parts of the bank.

The common flying fish has a brilliant silver and blue body, and lovely lace-like wing-fins. These wing-fins That the mainland coast, too, has

shingle of the southeast coast slowly and surely in a northeasterly direction. Within comparatively recent years this action of piling up shingle has been accelerated by the placing of groins along the south coast. But that the great chesil or pebble bank on the south coast has been moving along to the east is well known. Then, too, the action of the sea has turned Richborough and Sandwich into inland towns.

The gurnard is a type of flying fish quite different from the other. His ough and Sandwich into inland towns. Richborough, known to the Romans as inclosed in a sort of bony armor. His coloring is brilliant; feet is a delicate little bone which. rough, known to the Romans as æ, was at the mouth of the Channel between the Isle of Thanet, then really an island, and the main-land. It was the base of the Roman land. It was the base of the Roman occupation which began 100 years after Cæsar's attempt; and was the flying fish, flying squids, tiny cousins of the Roman road known as Watling Street. Requiver, which stood on the shore opposite, has air like little silver arrows. They are

w has piled up on Deal beach was to a distance of 10 or 15 feet and sail ture. therefore probably not there when Cesar arrived. If it had been there he could have run the prows of his ships on shore, and his soldiers could the fells on shore, and his soldiers could the fells of the dragon that we read of in story books. Their home is in trees; and, though the woods on many of the islands. ships on shore, and his soldiers could have landed with ease. But he tells us that he could not get his ships close to the shore and that his soldiers had to leap into the water and advance with difficulty. Cesar, always genwith difficulty. Casar, always generous to his soldiers, puts on record the bravery of the standard bearer of the tenth legion, who leaped into the sea and called to his comrades to follow his not allow the contracts. sea and called to his comrades to follow him, and not allow the enemy to capture the standard. Caesar regrets that he had no cavalry with which to pursue the Britons, but the ships with the cavalry had encountered bad weather and had had to turn back. This gale also damaged the ships in which Caesar and his two legions had come over, and the legionaries got rather alarmed lest there should bano means of getting back to Gaul, nor any supply of corn for the winter.

and of fighting adopted by the Britons, who had chariots from which they eaped down to fight and when hard

now called Kingsdown. The open Julius Cæsar

It was the autumn of the year 55 B. C., that is to say very nearly two thousand years ago, that Julius Cæsar first landed in Great Britain.

Now caked kingsdown. The open curve of land must be pretty much the same as in those Roman days, for the cliff still begins to rise in the south at the same point, namely Kingsdown; and the shore running round to the cliffs of Ramsgate on the north has not altered much. The country may have been better wooded, but may have been better wooded, but Kent is one of the oldest counties to be cultivated, and it is known that Cæsar was able to find corn there.

Eskimos

Specially for The Christian Science Monit In the winter weather, When there's lots of snow

We get a box that's roomy, (My brother Ted plays too) The largest box that we can find, And make us an igloo.

We stand the box up firmly, To spread upon the floor

We cover all the box with snow, And make it nice and round, And leave a hole to enter by, Down quite near the ground.

We crawl inside and sit and talk Of polar bears and whales. And trips we'll take o'er icy seas, O, wild and thrilling tales.

And then a sound comes to our ears Across long leagues of snow, And we desert our Arctic home,— The lunch-bell's rung, you know.

Wingless Flyers

Several kinds of fish and animals have flown without wings, long, long

there. In all probability the coast has changed somewhat. Without believmplicitly in Earl Goodwin's es- the monotony of a long voyage at sea, tates, we may well give credence to the idea that what is now the Goodwin sands in Roman times rose above the level of the water and was the haunt Mediterranean Sea is a famous place

take the place of real wings, and are shaped somewhat like them. They hanged is mainly due to the inequality enable the fish to dart out of the water of the flowing and ebbing tide, which has brought vast quantities of the shingle of the southeast coast slowly than a boat can sail. It is a wonderful sight to see them rise, sail swiftly tails, which act as rudders, I dare

he other hand become submerged air like little silver arrows. They are in fligh glee, chattering by the sea, and a church is visible out snow white in color, with long arms, squirrels can.



"We made a snow man yesterday when frosty was the weather"

at night, attracted, probably, by the bright lights.

The gurnard is a type of flying fish quite different from the other. His head is inclosed in a sort of bony armor. His coloring is brilliant; sometimes mottled with red, yellow and blue; sometimes of a lovely pink color. Imagine what a sight they must be, flying about, turned to molten gold in the sun!

spreads his four legs out as far as possible this skin offers be much red, sistance to the air that he is buoyed up lightly and seems as light as a thistledown. Attached to each of his acts as a sort of "boom" for his "sails." From the topmost branches of trees he leaps out into space and drifts gently down for 100 feet or more: soars neward, then down and

and large, dark eyes. Their big The sugar squirrel belongs to this the huge bank of shingle which



The standard bearer of the tenth legion

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The Snow Man Specially for The Christian Scien We made a snow man yesterday

When frosty was the weather, \
And it seemed likely he would stay
Quite whole for days together.

A hat to fit his head we found, And with a bunch of holly And ivy spray we trimmed it round Now, doesn't he look jolly?

A Morning on the Sands

The only shop in the little hamlet, of Milcombe and the post office were kept by Mrs. Canning. She sold bottles of ink, stationery, homemade toffee pins, shoe faces and a variety of other useful articles. But her chief stock consisted of spades and buckets. As you came up the stone steps you passed stacks of wooden spades, and you were face to face with red buckets with black lines round the rims, blue buckets with gold lines, and plain zinc buckets with no lines at all.

"Now, dears, choose which you like," said Mrs. Porrit to Elsie, John, and The three children examined the

"I like this big red one. Mother." said John. Elsie and Douglas preferred blue

"I have some better spades here," said old Mrs. Canning, emerging from behind the counter.
"That's the kind, Mother," said "We wanted them like

Daddy's garden spade." "But I'd rather have one all wood please," whispered Elsie. "I think it will look prettier with my blue pail. So Mrs. Porrit paid for three buckets and two spades of wood and 'iron, and one little wooden spade. She also

bought some writing materials and

coming waye, and if they got splashed it only added to the fun, and made them laugh the merrier. Then they returned to the deep golden sand that was above high-tide mark and sat down to decide what to do next. "Hullo, chicks!" called a cheery

"Uncle Dick!" they shouted, jump ing up to greet him. "We thought you were not coming till Saturday. Mother said it would take four days

to cycle from Birmingham." "But I changed my mind at the last minute, and came in the car. How do

you like this place?"
"Oh, it's lovely," answered Elsie. "Yes?" asked her uncle, as she the fences to school." "I really don't know what we are

going to do now."
"That means you want me to propose something? "Yes, please," cried the boys, each seizing an arm of their uncle, who

was not so very much more than a boy himself. Then I propose that we make the biggest and grandest sand castle that was ever seen on Milcombe beach.

Where can I buy a spade like yours. "At the post office; may we come too?

So the trio accompanied their uncle to Mrs. Canning's general store, and the kind lady went into her shed and found a larger spade still for Uncle

"I'll lend you this one, sir, she said. "I can't sell it because it belongs to

He thanked her and bought some of her famous toffee instead. "We are going to build a castle," Mother," called little Douglas as they passed the end of the jetty.

"That's right, dears, I am so glad

Uncle Dick is here to help you. "Now what kind of castle shall it be?" asked the young man, "A Norman castle, please, Uncle!" begged John, who was very interested in history, and had been learning

"Like this, do you mean?" asked Uncle Dick, sketching rapidly on the back of a postcard. "A most, I suppose, towers, battlements and a keep? What about a drawbridge? Well, we will do the best we can with the materials at our disposal. I will be foreman, clerk of the works and architect

"Yes, you will tell us what to do," said Elsie.

He soon had them busily working He marked out the foundations, and then dug a trench round for the moat. Elsie and Douglas brought buckets of sea water to moisten the sand, John dug industriously, and the walls of the castle began to rise, shaped by the clever fingers of Uncle Dick, and he old them such interesting stories of he old Norman barons and the cas-

"Splendid!" said Mrs. Porrit, who had strolled across to inspect the model "But how will you keep the water in the moat?"

tle does not tumble down before tomorrow. I hope it is not lunch time, I want to finish these hattlements. What & capital plan, Elsie!"

The little girl was kneeling down and lining the most with strips of shining green seaweed, and when the last turret was complete, and they all stepped back a few yards to admire their work, it looked just like water

Uncle Dick took a snapshot of the castle, which was nearly as tall as near, and it has an honored place in

Poetry Making

June and Marjorie and Aunt Mathilda sat in the library. "Aunt Mathilda!" said June, writing it down on paper, "What rhymes

"What are you doing, June?" asked Aunt Mathilda.

"I am trying to write poetry. But I guess I'll have to change the sub-

"Its blowing out, June," said Marjorie, "See the snow pile up! I wonder how the hickory tree looks!"

Cosette jumped up on the window

seat and put her nose against the "You don't want to run in that snow

Cosette," said Marjorie. "It's lots lots taller than you. Just sit down and be quiet."

"Aunt Mathilda," said June, "What should I write about? Tell me something that would rhyme, nicely." "Lets draw Cosette's picture," said Marjorie, "and then when we've fin-ished the drawing, I'll get out my

colored pencils and we'll color it." "But don't let's color it as she is, Marjorie," said June. "Let's make it unusual, you know!" "Let's draw a picture of the honey-suckle bush all snow, instead of Co-

"Yes, let's," said June. "We'll just make the most beautiful picture and you can hang it in your apartment when you go back to Chicago.

"See the sun set, Aunt Mathilda. Come here to the window. See how pink the snow is! It's like a beautiful pink carpet. Move over, Cosette, please, so Aunt Mathilda can sit

-wow," said Cosette. "Oh, hear the wind!" said Aunt

Mathilda, "It's saying exactly the heard voices drawing near. He consame thing as it always used to." honeysuckle bush?"

The wind is singing poetry, Aunt Mathilda," said Marjorie, Aunt Mathilda, it is singing. I guess it writes its songs up in the hills. Listen, Aunt Mathilda!'

The Calico-Bush

Many years ago, when the American Indians were the only inhabitants of the United States, the mountainsides in springtime were almost white with the blossoms of claymoun, the Indian name for mountain laurel. Nowadays the laurel is not so plen-

tiful: People have broken down too many plants, and pulled up too many others by the roots. Still you may find some of these low, scraggly bushes if you are familiar with the countryside. For in nearly every hilly part of the States, from Maine to Ohio, from Florida to Canada, a few at least of these attractive shrubs are growing. The roots of these particular plants

reach out for surprisingly long dis- and chuckled over his own cleverness. tances, seeming to enjoy prowling "They must be rather peeved over about in the loose soil of the mountainsides. Yet, with all the roving tendencies of the roots, the patches now." Then he crossed the first trail of plants do not spread, but remain and went after the others. It was now about the same size from year to year. a case, of the hunter hunted. Calico-bush is an old-fashioned name for mountain laurel, a name that some circle, sprang over a clump of tiny country people think is the only name. Spoonwood is another queer name by

New Shoes

Specially for The Christian Science Monito My new shoes make a friendly sound As here and there we go; I think perhaps they try to talk J And tell me what they know.

They lived upon the shoestore shelf, So shiny, black, and fine, And last week, since they fitted me, We chose them to be mine.

I wonder, if they used their tongues
If they could plainly speak!
Oh how I wish I understood "We must get some if possible," re-lied her brother, "that is if the cas-

In the Winter Woods

When the boys crawled out of their blankets and from under the warm spruce shelter they found a huge cop-pery sun just sticking his head over the forest below them. There was not a stir of wind and their breaths rose like wisps of smoke in the frosty air.

"Why it must be a pretty cold morning," commented Jack. "It was so snug in our trench that I had thought it had turned milder. That just shows Douglas, with the children standing how one can make himself at home in the wilderness in all kinds of weather.' "Yes, if you know how. Stefansson,

the arctic explorer, found that he could travel any place in the polar regions and live off the land, although it was always thought impossible. It is everything in knowing how." Dick was a great reader of exploration and discovery.

They washed their faces in the

now, threw more fuel on the fire and rustled the breakfast. As they ate they discussed the program for the day.

"As we don't need to strike back

till 3 or 4 o'clock we have time for heaps of fun," said Fred. "What will it be?" "Let's see if a fellow can throw peo-

ple off his tracks in winter as well as summer," proposed Bobby. "Fil pretend I'm an Indian and you are Mounted Police trying to overtake me." "Shucks!" snorted Dick. "You don't think you could fool us in this deep snow do you? snow, do you? You'd leave a trail like

an elephant." "That remains to be seen," persisted Bobby. "I'd like to try anyway." His three friends laughed at him a bit but finally agreed to let him see what he could do in the way of throwing them off the scent. He was to have a 10-minute start and must never go faster than a walk, and the others would try and overtake him within the hour. If they failed they were to

meet at the camp again at 11.

"No good talking about that part of it," chuckled Dick, "because we will overtake you in 20 minutes."

Bobby finished tying on his anow-

shoes, waved his hand and was off. A dozen awinging strides took him into the crowding spruces, where he was immediately out of sight. His face was very serious. The snow surface beneath the trees was like an open book, every mark on it as easy to read down."

Cosette sat up close beside Aunt Mathilda and they looked out of the window.

"Aunt Mathilda," said June, "I should like to write a poem about you and Marjorie and Cosette and the honeysuckle bush. It's all so pleasant. Aunt Mathilda, isn't it nice for us all to be here looking out of the window!"

Cosette gave two laps to Aunt Mathilds. He was on the edge of a swamp now, a tangle of window!"

Cosette gave two laps to Aunt Mathilda," about five minutes. He was on the edge of a swamp now, a tangle of Indian willows, alders and poplars. "Indian willows, alders and poplars said Marjorie. "We'd rather hear a story than draw the honeysuckle bush."

"When I was a little girl," said Aunt Mathilda, "my father had a yoke of oxen. In those days, we went to country school and we walked, in pleasant weather. One morning, we woke up to find the roads blocked. Father said, "I shall have to take the children to school by ox team, today, and across the fields, at that."

"Oh, did you go? did yoa go?" extracted its arms low over the trail he and across the fields, at that."

"Oh, did you go? did you go?" exclaimed June and Marjorie. Cosette tumbled on the floor on purpose and began to jump up and down.

"Yes, we did. We all sat in the bottom of the sled and father drove bottom of the sled and father drove and snow in the process, but after that "We have been paddling, and now-" us slowly through the drifts and over it was a simple matter to take of the shoes and climb well up out of sight

> tell that his friends were hurrying "Let's light the lamp, Marjorie," as fast they could go and all said June, "Isn't it fine to be in this comfortable room, looking out at our lightedly to himself. "I'll outwit them yet," he whispered, "see if I don't." Now they were right under his refuge and he held his breath. But they saw nothing unusual and hurried on, their voices dying away toward the swamp. Bobby sorambled down as fast as possible, donned his shoes on the lower limb and lowered himself back on the trail. He could travel fast now as the four tracks hid his new ones effectually. Still he knew they would discover what he had done and it was too soon to return to camp. He must play another trick in order to keep them guessing for say 20 minutes more. So he struck boldly in to the left. leaving a trail no one could miss, and after going half a mile swung around to the right, circling the part of the forest where the camp was situated. At last he approached the first trail from the other side and about opposite the spot where he had left it. went cautiously now and was rewarded by seeing the last of the "police" disappearing on the new

No sooner was he settled than he

Bobby followed half way around the spruces beside the trail and lay down. Twice he heard the others go by, huntwhich you may hear this same plant ing for a place where he had turned off again or else another tree where he had taken refuge, and he could tell by their talk that they were completely mystified by his disappearance. Bobby had to bite hard on his mit to keep from snorting out loud. coast was clear he looked at his watch and found that time was up and he was free to return. With great alertness he stole down the trail and when close to camp strack straight for it,
Arriving there he went quietly about
making the fire and preparing lunch.
Thus his friends presently found him.
"Oh, so you're back, boys?" he
queried innocently, glancing up from
the frying han.

scent. For a few seconds he stopped

having their legs pulled." he thought, .

"but no doubt they think they have me

now." Then he crossed the first trail

the frying pan.
The three grinned sheepishly.
"Are the beans hot yst?" asked Dick.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BRITISH-CANADIAN CONCESSION IN PERU

Capital of £13,500,000 to Be Spent by Syndicate in Seven Years to Develop Railways/ Harbors and Terminals

onitor from its European News Office

England - The Peruvian nt has granted important as to a British-Canadian syndevelopment of the coun-nessionaire is Mr. R. W. son of the Hop. James

and Governor of Britsh Columbia.

The capital to be expended is £13,500,000 and covers a period of seven years for the construction of railways, harbor works, and terminals: The railway construction will be about 3000 kilometers in length. Within a period of six years a railway will be built from the Pacific coast to the port of from the Pacific coast to the port of Yurumaguas on the Huallaga River. The existing lines are to be connected by 2106 kilometers of railway within

period to build harbor works at Pacific terminals, and at the ern Peruvian Amazon Peruvian Amazon terminals, is free grant of all accests is made by the government. I grants amount to over 50,-cres the surface rights to be perpetuity, and the exclusive off, coal, and other minerals him he area for a least of the surface of the coal and other minerals him he area for a least of the coal and other minerals him he area for a least of the coal and other minerals of the coal and the coal

wage, 100 acres of land will be to those workman, skilled and d. who wish it. The land may stell, and the syndicate guar-that ne land shall be offered not in a climate suitable for

untifies of material and will be required, and it is not these will be purchased ritain, as it is the intention sionaire, Mr. Dunsmuir, British trade in the furwill open up important eclions, when a demand ed for cotton gins and

ORTGAGE LOANS ADVANCED ON FARMS

on New York City dwelling ports there was a decline of 21.3 per and spartment houses, numcent.

The Port of London still heads the Tamilles. A flittle more than \$1,000,000 was on 263 dwelling houses and 20
spartment houses outside of the city
to accommodate 412 families.

The Port of London still heads the
clist with a tonnage of about 50 per
cent over Liverpool, the next port in
respect to tonnage dealt with.

OIL FOR SHIPMENT FROM BAKU FIELDS

NEW YORK, New York—Fifty mil-on dollars' worth of oil is ready for sport from the Bake fields in south-

export from the Baka fields in southern Russia, the Pipe line from the wells to the Black Sea port of Batum is in operation again, and tankers are once more calling at that port, according to Laurence Shaw Moore, executive secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce in Constantinople, who has just arrived from there. The Russian Government, he said, is using oil, gold, jewels and manganese in making purchases at Congtantinople. This bartering has put a little life into the duil markets there, Mr. Moore described the attitude of foreign business men as watchful waiting, with every one on the lookout for an expected development of trade with Russia that would revive business throughout the Near East.

ARGENTINE GOLD RESERVE

BY CORPORATIONS

Total Was Unusually Heavy Due to the Sugar Situation

NEW YORK, New York-Corporate financing was unusually large during December, the total of industrial, railroad and public utility issues being \$386,608,290, compared with \$266,282,-970 in the same month of 1920. Issues to obtain new money were parlicularly large, there being 136 of

was largely due to the disturbed condition of the sugar industry, which required many companies to obtain new money fo tide over the adversity. The American Sugar Company sold \$30,000,000 6 per cent bonds, Cuba Cane Sugar \$10,000,000 7 per cent notes, South Porto Rico Sugar Company \$6,000,000 7 per cent bonds, and Warner Sugar Company \$6,000,000 7 per cent bonds, and Warner Sugar Company \$6,000,000 7 per cent bonds, and Warner Sugar Company \$6,000,000 7 per cent bonds, and Warner Sugar Company \$6,000,000 7 per cent bonds, and Warner Sugar Company \$6,000,000 7 per cent bonds, and Warner Sugar Company \$6,000,000 7 per cent bonds, and Warner Sugar Company \$6,000,000 7 per cent bonds, and Warner Sugar Company \$6,000,000 7 per cent bonds.

Railroad financing was also heavy, them the best impressions of their with \$101,500,100, of which \$25,000,000 trading possibilities with France, for was in stock, \$45,800,000 in bonds, and which new and special inducements

\$30,700,100 in notes.

Total financing in 1921 was the third largest recorded, the total bonds, thusiasm is not far, to seek; it is a stocks and notes issued being \$2,780, repercussion of the cancellation of the 874,000.

The amount of bonds, notes, and stock issued by railroad, industrial, and public utility corporations in December, 1921, and the 12 months, Spain than appears, as it is a case of with totals for each class of corporation and for each class of security,

Twelve months—
Railroad \$455,125,000 202,928,300 27,222,500
Indust1. 749,783,800 270,704,250 255,243,270
Pub utll. 495,588,400 80,481,100 222,837,380
Total..1,700,457,200 864,113,850 516,303,150 Approximately \$51,974,000 of the total of \$386,608,290 financing, equal

ACTIVITY IN BRITISH PORTS IS COMPARED

cial to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England-Statistics relating to the working of the principal vivendi, which closes the French fronports show figures of net registered tier to Spanish products that Portugal onnages of vessels arriving and departing for the United Kingdom as a whole, as given below for the months of September and October, 1921 and United Research of September and October, 1921 and United Research of March 20.

ARRIVED 1921 182011,574,882 10,814,87611,029,573 8,561,913 DEPARTED

The estimated tonnage of imports and exports for the principal ports with totals for the United Kingdom show a total tonnage imported in October, 1921, of 3,470,000 tons, giving a decrease of 45,000 tons, compared Insurance Company mortgage loans of \$5,000,000. Of this were on farms in a Colorado, Alabama, and Illinois. A Exports in October, 1921, amounted Exports in October, 1921, amounted 456,000 tons, an increase of 1,748,-

to about \$2,500,000, not, one at was due on December 31, patent fuel amounted to 3,636,000 tons, on an increase of 1,971,000 tons, compared an increase of 1,971,000 t liding loans about \$750,000 with October, 1920, but in other ex-

EXCHANGE TRADING REFORMS PROPOSED

NEW YORK, New York-Minimum charges for out-of-town transactions in foreign exchange and a minimum time for the exercise of options has been decided upon by representatives of banks, steamship companies and other concerns in an effort to insure

against losses.
It has been decided to appoint a committee to initiate steps toward the organization of a national-association of foreign exchange dealers to provide machinery for common action in devising methods of uniform charges. covering drafts and other questions. Attempts will also be made to enlist the support of foreign exchange deal-ers in other cities.

GEM MONOPOLY ENDED

CLEVELAND BANKS TO MERGE

CLEVELAND BANKS TO MERGE
CLEVELAND, Ohio—A plan has been agreed upon to consolidate the opportunities that are presented.

Cleveland Trust Company, the Lake Shore Banking & Trust Company, and the Garbeld Savings Bank. Stockholders will vote on the proposal February 7. The new institution will be known as the Cleveland Trust Company and will have deposits of about of the gold person so that the sequence of the gold person with the sequence of the gold person of the gold person so that the sequence of the gold person of t

GAIN IN FINANCING PORTUGUESE AND FRENCH COMMERCE

in December, Being Largely Negotiations for New Trade Take on Renewed Activity

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal-For some time there have been somewhat desultory negotiations in progress between the The unusual amount of financing Portuguese and French governments was largely due to the disturbed con- with a view to arriving at a new com-Portuguese and French governments to propitiate the Portuguese and give recent apportioning.

> a sea transit of goods to France, but still near enough and cheap enough for freights—what for the time being at all events she does not get from Spain, and she is encouraging the Portuguese with the idea that now is ing Office in the 1921 fiscal year turned their golden opportunity for building out finished products valued at \$12,-up a new trading connection of the 876,362, an increase of \$286,791 over first degree of importance.

Arrangement of Duties

The Portuguese appear to be a little slow to respond, and the newspaper, "O Seculo," takes the government severely total of \$386,508,290 handling, equal seculo, takes the government severely to 13.4 per cent, was for retiring to task for its short-sightedness in maturing securities. This compares with \$41,874,000, or 17.8 per cent, in November, 1921, and \$16,932,000, or 614-per cent, in December, 1920. is on the point of being signed and very shortly certain Portuguese products are to enter France free of duty. This important journal says plainly, "Portugal ought to derive the utmost possible advantage from the rupture of the Franco-Spanish modus is in a position to supply instead." is intimated, moreover, that Pfance is with her, and that in one case, for example, she will change the name of February 1 to stock of January 25. to avoid confusion with those coming and a year ago \$3 a share.

from Portugal.

This state of things is all the more interesting from the fact that whereas France now has intimated that in her desire to assist the speedy development of this new commercial fraternity she is willing to anticipate the signing of the new agreement, and will permit Portugal to make certain exportations to her at once on a dutyfree basis, it is only a little while since the importation into France of these same products was rendered made to its real estate to 4.455,000 tons, an increase of 1,748, to interest on which about \$2.500,000, not one as due on December 31, patent fuel amounted to 3,636,000 tons, are fuel amounted to rejected merchandise on condition that she should be treated as a most favored nation and put on the minimum tariff. Portugal agreed, the necessary exchanges of notes took place, and the agreement has been made, Portugal, in addition to other before, and the general temper of the Portuguese commercial community for some time past has been all in favor of doing as much business with the Germans as possible and on the most mutually convenient terms and conditions. The Germans have been cultivating Portugal in this sense for a

long time. Revival of Interest (

With France now coming on the ddenly, and wanting the products, it has been urged to send to Germany-because France formerly refused them—the situation is curious. The draft of the proposed commercial agreement between Portugal and France has been pigeon boled in various places for a long period, and lately has been resting tranquilly somewhere in Paris. It has suddenly throughout the Near East.

GOODYEAR OUTPUT INCREASES
AKRON, Ohio—The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company's production has reached 20,000 tires a day, an increase of 2000 over the previous schedule. Although this was the figure at which it was expected production would hold until spring, indications are that the output will be further increased before the and of February. In other departments increases also have been registered, but no definite figures are trailed.

CLEVELAND RANKS TO WHITE TO THE SOURCE AND RANKS TO THE COURTY THE PARIS. It has suddenly become much in demand, and the Portuguese Finance Minister asked Paris for its prompt return to Lisbon, with any comments, so that it might be discussed directly in Lisbon with the new French Minister, Mr. Bonth, who has only just arrived here, and whose business it is to speed things up and help along the Franco-Portuguese accord to the best of his ability. Thus Portugal has the appearance of finding herself with good new friends terms of the renewal were not satisfactory to the government.

CLEVELAND RANKS TO MINISTER OF THE COMMENT OF TH clined to fail her. There is deep regret, that the political state of things in Portugal does not permit of the utmost advantage being taken of the opportunities that are presented.

FINANCIAL NOTES ARGENTINE TRADE

The Tide Water Oil Company has obtained a one-year loan of \$8,000,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent, from the First National Bank, New York, and its associates. The operation was not on a discount basis, but was arranged Agreement Between Two as a straight bank loan. The purpose of the financing is to consolidate the company's bank indebtedness, to care for approaching maturities, and to provide funds to be applied to accumu-lation of gasoline reserves against seasonal demand.

The Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc. plans to establish a Portland to New York service. The company has leased from the State of Maine for this purpose an extension of the old Franklin Wharf property. The state will commence work on this extension immediately and it is expected to be ready for occupancy in the early spring.

Cracow, Poland, is to be the center of the Polish-Upper Silesian steel industry, an electric railway being planned to connect the Polish city with Kattowitz, the principal Silesian steel dation in fact, other than the aspect center, allotted to Poland under the

Arlington Mill staple piece dyed fabrics for the men's wear trade for fall, William Whitman Company at prices those prevailing for spring goods.

The Canadian Pacific Steamship Company has announced an early addition of approximately 100,000 tons to its fleets on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Three new ships of between 15,000 and 20,000 tons will soon be in

commission on both oceans. The Yokohama Silk Bourse has re-

opened after being closed two days. The United States Government Print-876,362, an increase of \$286,791 over which included a large amount of war work. During last year 1,272,345,782 postal cards were turned out.

DIVIDENDS

Union Cotton Mills, extra of \$35, payable February 1 to stock of January 25. Dividend represents proceeds from the sale of part of Liberty bond holdings of the corporation.

Granite Cotton Mills, quarterly of 11/2%, payable February 1 to stock of ders and absolute refusals to accept January 23.

American Glue, quarterly of \$2 on

Brier Hill Steel, quarterly of 14% on preferred, payable April 1 to stock Edwards Manufacturing, \$3, payable

commodities manufactured in France Six months ago nothing was declared Baltimore & Ohio, semiannual of 2% on preferred, payable March 1 to

stock of February Illinois Central, quarterly of 1%%, payable March 1 to stock of February 3.

Delaware & Hudson, quarterly of ber 15 was only \$3,000,000 United 21/4%, payable March 20 to stock of States gold. February 25.

Norfolk & Western, 1%% on common, payable March 18 to stock of recently. There are, of course, many February 28. Lehigh Coal & Navigation, quarterly

of 2%, payable February 28 to stock

COAL OUTPUT GAINS IN GREAT BRITAIN

place, and the agreement has been made, Portugal, in addition to other acts, having agreed to the suppression of all the measures that were taken during the war against German commerce. As a matter of fact most of the weeks ended December 10, shows a continued increase to meet the deger steamers of the Munson Line, a schedule of 16 days to New York, which amounts to a saving on the round trip, compared with the running the war against German commerce. As a matter of fact most of the week ended December 11, 1920, was there weeks ended December 10, shows a rightly express service by the passenmade, Portugal, in addition to other a continued increase to meet the deger steamers of the Munson Line, a schedule of 16 days to New York, which amounts to a saving on the round trip, compared with the running the passenmade, Portugal, in addition to other a continued increase to meet the deger steamers of the Munson Line, a schedule of 16 days to New York, which amounts to a saving on the round trip, compared with the running the passenmade acts, having agreed to the suppression of all the measures that were taken against German commendation of the passenmade acts, having agreed to the suppression of the out-turn has not reached the 1920 standard, however, which, for the weeks ended December 11, 1920, was the passen acts and the passen acts are acts and the passen acts and the passen acts and the passen acts are acts and the passen acts and the passen acts are acts and the passen acts and the passen acts are acts and the passen acts and the passen acts are acts and the passen acts and the passen acts are acts and the pass three weeks ended December 10, shows these measures had been suppressed 5,205,400 tons. The statistics are as or about one-third. The other im-

> Districts-Tons Tons 220,600 245,200 601,600 602,500 826,700 820,900 Durham Lan'shre, Che'sre & N. Wales...
> Derby, Not'gham & Leicester...
> Staffd, Shrp'sre,
> Warw'k, Woroéster ...
> South Wales &
> Monmouth'sre
> Other Englishdistricts 562,100 574,000 359,500 951,000 947,700 966,600

> > NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York - Various speculative shares, including many obscure issues, were bid up by pools Saturday. American Ice, National Biscuit preferred, Remington Type writer, May department stores and Kresge rose 2 to 5 points. Among representative stocks Marine pre-ferred, General Electric, Mexican Petroleum, People's Gas and Associated Dry Goods gained 1 to 1½ points. Rails were neglected except for a 2-point rise in Norfolk and Southern.

CLEARING HOUSE REPORT NEW YORK, New York-The actu condition of the clearing house banks and trust companies for last week shows that they hold \$20,735,950 in excess of legal requirements. This is a decrease of \$18,890,020 from the

FOREIGN EXCHANGE Saturday Friday Parity 34.24% 34.24% 34.24% 34.24% 34.24% 34.24% 34.24% 31.25%

DECREASE CAUSES

Exaggerated Reports of Warehouse Conditions Important Factor in Slump in Commerce With United States in 1921

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina - Alhough the heavy decline in Argentina's trade with the United States during 1921 was undoubtedly largely due to post-war depression, the exaggerated reports of conditions must have been an important factor in the slump, according to the American commercial attaché here. These reports, appearing in local newspapers and in cable dispatches to the United States, he declared, had no real founpresented by some of the customs

"It has frequently been stated that this marked decline in exports to the 1922, are offered to the trade by the United States was the indirect result "It is gratifying to learn that in those of the enactment of emergency tariff from 21/2 to 121/2 per cent lower than legislation in the United States. In this connection it should be borne in sense discriminating in its terms and applied to imports from all nations alike. In the case of Argentina, the Fordney tariff duties were more than equalized by the lower value of the Argentine products, resulting from the depreciation of the peso.

"The real reason for the greatly

volume of exports from Argentina to the United States is the industrial stagnation which became apparent in the United States about the middle of 1920. Add to this the the preceding year and compared with fact that stocks of such products as \$12,774,712 in 1919, the former peak, the United States imported from Argentina were, and still are, abnormally large, and the sudden and continued decrease in Argentine exports to the United States is readily explained.

Large Orders Pending

"Importers had large orders pending when the crisis came and the American manufacturers, and, more particularly, the export commission ouses, found themselves faced with wholesale cancellations of pending ormerchandise in transit or already arrived. No other reason was given for these refusals than that the rate of common, payable March 15 to stock of exchange was very unfavorable. There were a good many importers who on one pretext or another did not feel justified in accepting merchandise which they had bought, and the result was an accumulation of huge stocks of for account of the shipper. The value of such merchandise January 1, 1921, was estimated to be \$40,000,000, Ar- Italian budget it must not be over-

gentine gold, at invoice value.
"During the last few months nearly all this refused merchandise has been taken up, so that it is estimated that the value of rejected American goods still in the Customs House on Decem-

"There is considerable basis for being more optimistic than we have been of which is the slow progress being made by the European countries in their labored process of reconstruc-

Constructive Factors

portant points, however, which must have an important influence on Amer-LONDON, England—The coal output it the mines of Great Britain for the at the mines of Great Britain for the is the inauguration of a regular fort-Nov. 26 Dec. 3 Dec. 10 tion of the fuel problem in Argentina on all classes of paper from 5 to 4½ to foster in any way any transactions by the increasing production of the country.

| Nov. 26 Dec. 3 Dec. 10 tion of the fuel problem in Argentina by the increasing production of the per cent. 635,100 The lack of fuel always has been one of the great drawbacks to industrial 403,300 391,400 412,700 development in Argentina and the re cent output of petroleum in Argentina 604,800 indicates that the production will within a few years become sufficient to take care of the local demands of industry.

"As regards the prospects for American trade in Argentina during the new year. It appears very likely that imports from the United States. Total :........4,673,600 4,693,300 4,855,100 will continue in volume more or less as they have during the past few months—that is, on about a pre-war level. This level probably will be maintained in spite of adverse ex-change and other unfavorable features of Argentina's internal economy which are giving cause for grave concern

just at present.
"Any improvement in European countries would lead to an increase and steady demand for Argentine products and would be reflected in a greatly increased power of consumption in Argentina for imported com-modities, accompanied by a return to a more nearly normal exchange situation, which would result in a more normal commercial and economic

TOURIST INDUSTRY OF ITALY cial to The Christian Science Monito from its European News Office

from its European News Office
ROME, Italy—The number of tourists who visited the Venezia-Tridentins (one of the redeemed provinces)
in the first nine months of 1921,
amounted to 170,000, exceeding the

WILD & STEVENS, INC. PRINTERS' ROLLERS

CHEERFUL VIEW OF PREVENTION OF TRADE PROSPECTS

United Kingdom's Financial Po-Despite Debt, Credit Is Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office NEWCASTLE, England-That it can

be said with confidence the financial position of the United Kingdom is intrinsically sound, and, despite the great burden of debt carried by its people, its credit remains good, is the opinion expressed by Mr. A. B. Gowan. nanaging director of the great Palmer Company, Jarrow, writing in the Trade Supplement of the "Newcastle Daily Chronicle." Credit means much in promoting trade, and it is certain that if the British people keep their heads and all classes pull together, they will see this present depression pass away more rapidly, than many people think, Mr. Gowan considers, and a period of prosperity will be entered upon as great as any enjoyed in the past.

Taking an optimistic view of 1922, in the course of his article he says: commodities which are used by the mass, such as textiles, woolen goods and linen, the demand is increasing. Coal exports, too, are manifesting a recovery, due to the lower price now prevailing, and the increased demand from abroad to replenish depleted stocks is in turn brightening the freight market.

"Trade being interdependent, the prosperity of one branch reacts favorably upon others, and as our export trade generally is steadily increasing, we may reasonably expect to see this reflected in greater shipping activity, absorbing slowly but surely the tonnage now lying idle in our ports. This must sooner or later bring about a recovery in shipbuilding and allied industries. Much of the tonnage at present suspended or delayed will be proceeded with to meet owners' requirements, which will mean more prosperous times for shipbuilders, even though-which is improbablefresh orders are not placed.'

ITALIAN FINANCIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy-Mr. De Nava, the Italian Minister for the Treasury, in submitting the financial statement to the Chamber of Deputies, announced that the deficit of the present budget amounts to 5,000,000,000 lire, while in the previous financial year it was 12,-000,000,000, and that for the financial merchandise in the Customs House left year 1922-23 it will be further reduced to 3,000,000,000 lire. In examining the situation of the

looked that it includes all expenditure arising from the war, even temporary expenses such as those which are in curred for the reconstruction of dev astated regions and the redeemed provinces.

A reduction of expenditure to the amount of 1,000,000,000 lire is already estimated for the next year, and the government is endeavoring to make further cuts, which will make possible adverse factors, not the least serious an even larger reduction of the deficit.

MONTREAL LIGHT COMPANY

NEW YORK, New York-The Mont-"There are two other very im- of \$4,222,741, after charges and ordinary taxes, compared with \$3,804,-506 in 1920. Gross earnings totaled \$1,322,997 and fixed charges \$1,188,293. The company declared dividends of \$3.227.688 and set aside \$20,000 for its pension funds.

SAN FRANCISCO BANK RATE CUT SAN FRANCISCO, California-The or about one-third. The other im-portant point is the approaching solu-cisco has reduced its discount rate way we shall no longer feel inclined

FAILURES IS AIM

sition Is Declared Sound, and, Secretary of the New York Stock Exchange Says There Are Punitive Laws but Need Is for Action Before the Grash

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York-There are plenty of laws now to punish fraud in the purchase and sale of securities, as far as criminal proceedings are concerned. This is the view of the New York Stock Exchange, as expressed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by E. V. R. Cox, secretary of the exchange. The immediate need is the determination of regulations which will aid the exchange in preventing such actions as have caused recent failures, before they reach the criminal or bucket-

Mr. Cox said that this was the most important matter before the exchange at the present time, and that a thorough investigation was now being carried on for the purpose of correcting the evils revealed by recent failures. Preventive measures were being worked out, as well as method which the exchange could find out before the actual failure what was being done by the firm whose capital was in any way impaired. It was impossible, however, in his opinion, to revent all such operations, as things might be done overnight which would completely change the status of a previously upright firm of long and

established reputation. Any licensing or inspecting legislation. Mr. Cox thought, would be of little walue, for the foregoing reason, as well as the fact that the volume of business in many places would require the work of months to complete the survey of a single firm's operations. It would not be of great advantage, either, as the records proved that there had been a greater percentage of banking failures than broker failures during the past 30 years, during which time restrictive laws in the POSITION BETTER banking business had been in full

> Recent legislation, such as the fraud law, was being observed with great interest, and everything being done to facilitate the legal authorities in carrying it into effect, with the hope that many of the difficulties which all reputable brokers had to centend with would be met and obviated. It was too soon, however, to determine the law's complete value or to determine to what extent it would assist in breaking up the practices sales and other bucketshop devices.

DUTCH-RUSSIAN TRADE RELATIONS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Holland-The General Association of the Dutch Importers and Exporters recently addressed a demand to the Russian Commercial Delegation of the Soviet Republic for the eventual resumption of commercial relations between the two countries. With regard to the reply to this request, received from the Government of Moscow, the management real Light, Heat & Power Company's of the Dutch Association has issued

> "We have pleasure in informing you that the Soviet Government has several times expressed its desire to enter into business and friendly relations with all countries, Holland, of course, included. If, as far as your country is concerned, these endeavors have met with no success, the Soviet Government is not to blame but that of the Netherlands. As long as the position will remain as such we shall not be able to answer your proposals

A High Yield Government Bond

A yield of over 8% for at least ten years with the obvious security of a government bond, is obtained in the 8% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds due 1946 of the

State of Rio Grande do Sul

the principal cattle, sheep and stock raising state of Brazil and one of the first three Brazilian states in manufacturing and value of imports and exports.

Bonds are not callable prior to Oct. 1, 1931.

We recommend this Government bond for safe investment. Present price of 100 and interest yields between 8.05% and 81/2% according to gradual retirement by sinking fund at 105, between 1931 and 1946.

Lee, Higginson & Co.

44, State Street, Boston, 8

Higginson & Co. 80, Lombard Street, London, E. C., 3

COLLEGE, SCHOOL,

CHAMPIONS KEEP RACQUETS TITLE

C. C. Pell and S. G. Mortimer Defeat Jay Gould and J. W. Wear in Most Thrilling Match Ever Played in United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania-In one of the most thrilling matches ever seen in the United States, C. C. Pell and S. G. Mortimer of New York retained the United States national racquets doubles championship by defeating Jay Gould and J. W. Wear of he Philadelphia Racquet Club on the latter court Saturday afternoon.

At the end of five games the New York champions retained their title, the scores being 12—15, 17—15, 15—7.
7—15, 15—3. Just a year ago the same teams battled for the championship. From Behind and Defeats

New Yorkers were away to flying start in the opening game and had piled up a 12—8 lead when suddenly Gould and Wear staged a rally and won out, 15—12. This rally was interspersed with many brilliant shots.

In the second game the champion got away in front and were eading at 12-7. The Philadelphians braced again and made it 12—10, but Pell ran four aces and it was 14—12 against the locals. Dashing play by the Philadelphians locked the count at 14-all, and then they forged ahead. Then came two "breaks" that were costly to the local pair. Gould, while going after an easy return, slipped, while Mortimer on the next point made a freak "get" after seemingly having been beaten by a sharp return. This encouraged the New Yorkers and they soon ran out the game, 17-15.

Clever serving by Pell and beauti-Clever serving by Pell and beautiful court covering by Mortimer enabled the New Yorkers to annex the third game, 15—7, but in the fourth game the Philadelphia pair rallied again and with Gould putting up his best exhibition of the match, evened the games with a 15—7 victory.

Gould and Wear were leading 2—0 in the fifth and final game when they lost the service. Then came Pell's

st the service. Then came Pell's ectacular run of 10 points, several finally retired and Mortimer put out before scoring. Wade made an ace but Gould could not score. Pell ran two aces and Mortimer ended the game and match with a trio of points. The point score follows: First Game

Pell and Mortimer-1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0

Gould and Wear 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1

Fourth Game Fifth Game

WESTMINSTER WINS IN THE FINAL PERIOD

Specially for The Christian Science Monito BOSTON, Massachusetts - Showing an extra burst of speed in the third period, the Westminster Hockey Club defeated the Quaker City Club at the Soston Arens Saturday night in an eastern division game of the United States Amateur Hockey Association championship race by a score of

The game was rather closer than he score would indicate. Each team cored once in the first period of play and repeated in the second, so that when the final 15-minute period arted the score was even at two als each. The third period found upt. Frank Downing of Westminster coming the star of the game as he ored the three goals during this 15 nutes which gave the victory to his an The augments: m. The summary: WESTMINSTER QUAKER CITY

PRINCETON DEFEATS CORNELL FIVE, 24 TO 19

ITHACA, New York - Showing trong passing game, the Prince-niversity basketball team kept ning streak in the Intere

J. J. Klaess '24 was easily the indi-vidual star of the game and he registered 12 of the points made for his team, all from floor goals. J. H. Luther '23 was high scorer for Cornell with seven goals from the foul line. Both teams showed up well in foul shooting. The summary:

PRINCETON CORNELL Score—Princeton University 24, Cornell University 19. Goals from floor—Klaess 6, Loeb 2, Jefferies for Princeton; Rippe 3, Weddel 3 for Cornell, Goals from foul—Loeb 6 for Princeton; Luther 7 for Gornell, Referee—G. N. Messer. Umpire—A. H. Sharpe. Time—Two 20m. periods.

PURDUE WINNER AT BASKETBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LAFAYETTE, Indiana-The Purdue urday night in a close and wellplayed game, by a score of 27 to 26. Broadbent heat Roach on an easy shot With three minutes of play remaining, from the wing, outside the defense, Iowa was leading Purdue, by a score and when the locals were somewhat of 26 to 19. At this point, D. S. White upset from this, headed another in 22, Purdue, scored a field goal and Gullion '24, then scored two more score on Benedict. field goals, and the contest ended. The game was close from the very start, and for the early part of the third. Canadian champion, met Malcolm and with the exception of a short time but with 10 minutes to go, the locals Bradlee, Harvard captain, and won in the second half, when Iowa led, shoved every one up on the attack in four hard-fought games. The neither of the two teams could secure more than a one or two point lead. The score at the end of the first half stood: Iowa 13, Purdue 11. Neither team was good at basket

shots during the contest. Three shots of the Hawkeye players taken from directly underneath the Purdue goal rolled off, failing to count. Guarding by both teams was close throughout the game, Iowa seeming to have advantage over Purdue in this respect F. J. Shimek, '22, Iowa, played a wonderful game for his team. His passing and dribbling were exceptional, and he scored 12 points for his team. White, Purdue, led his team in the scoring, with 15 points. He made 5 field goals, and scored five free throws out of six attempts. R. F. Miller '22, Purdue captain, and backguard, played a very good game at his position, and the Hawkeyes found it difficult to get behind him to score.

The contest was the fourth won by Purdue so far this season, and the Old Gold and Black team now has a standing of 4 games won and none lost in the Big Ten Conference. The

	PURDUE
į	Masters, Ifrg, Shimek
i	Eversman, rflg, Hicks
ı	Gullion, Treat; cc, Burgitt, Barton
	Miller, Ig.,
9	White, rglf, Devine
1	Score-Purdue University 27, University
ı	of Iowa 26. Goals from field-White 5,
ŝ	Gullion 3, Eversman 2, Masters for Pur-
į	due; Shimek 5, Burgitt 3, Devine 2, Loh-
ij	mann, Hicks for Iowa. Goals from foul-
١	White 5 for Purdue; Shimek 2 for Iowa.
١	Referee_N. Kearns. Umpire_J. McCord.
1	

SEATTLE IS AN EASY WINNER

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE | Won Tied Lost P.C. | Victoria | 8 1 7 .533 | Vancouver | 8 0 8 .500 | Seattle | 7 1 8 .466 |

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office VICTORIA, British Columbia-In the Pacific Coast Hockey Association but the many fouls slowed up the championship Seattle easily defeated Victoria, the final score being 4 goals to 0, but at no time during the 60 best played in Seattle this season. minutes' hockey did the game reach The summary:

a very high standard.

The local sextette was outclassed, and if it had not been for some fine work by Fowler in goal the score would have been much heavier. He had no chance with the shots which beat him. Halderson and Meeking tested out Holmes on several occa-sions, but the visitors' defense was very sound, and Victoria found it very hard to get within shooting distance. On the other side, Foyston, Walker, Briden and Riley all worked hard, and Morr.s, taking a first-time pass from Rickey, scored in the first nine min-

utes.

The second period was more even and tailed to produce a score. Holmes made a brilliant save from Halderson. There was some better hockey toward the end of the game, and Rickey, Walfer and Riley all beat Fowler before the final whistle. Manager Patrick donned a uniform and came out to play in the middle of the last 20 minutes with a view of putting more life into the local players' efforts, but without avail. The summary:

SEATTLE VICTORIA

Defeat St. Patricks in National Hockey League Race in the Best Exhibition of the Year

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE Canadiens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario - The Ottawa Senators, world's professional hockey champions, increased their lead in the National Hockey League race here Saturday night when they defeated St. Patricks of this city, 2 goals to 1, in the fastest and best exhibition of the

The game was as close as the score indicates and the margin between the two teams was due to the fact that the winners are a wonderful hockey machine while the locals, equally as good From Behind and Defeats man for man, were not as good col-Iowa in Close Game, 27 to 26 lectively, depending more upon indidividual work than upon team play.

While the winners were the better team by a slight margin the losers were considerably under strength, as Dye, Dennenay and Randall were not University basketball team defeated able to play in their usual form. Dethe University of Iowa five here Sat- spite these handicaps the locals forced the champions to the limit. There two minutes on a pass from Gerard. the two teams met two weeks ago.

The locals had the best of the play in
the first 20 minutes but could not winner, and he deleated M. T. Wendell a moment later scored another. B. B. the first 20 minutes but could not

and penned the visitors into their own summary: end of the rink and kept up a continuous bombardment on Benedict but he arose to the occasion and, helped by the persistent checking of his team shooting, both missing a number of mates, proved invulnerable, with the exception of one shot by Dye which passed with three minutes to play. Several times in the closing minutes it appeared as if the locals would score but Benedict was too good.

Benedict, Gerard and Nighbor were the best for the winners, all three putting up remarkable exhibitions, while Broadbent went into the lead for the individual scoring honors of the league by scoring two goals. He now has 19 goals. Roach, Cameron, Stuart and Noble were the best for the locals The summary:

OTTAWA ST. PATRICKS C. Dennenay, Clancy, lw. rw, Dye, Smylie Nighbor, c. c., Corbett, Bennenay, Randall Broadbent, Bell. rw. ...lw, Noble, Andrews -Broadbent 2 for Ottawa; Dye for St. Patricks. Referee-Lou Marsh, Toronto. Time-Three 20m. periods.

WASHINGTON FIVE WINS CLOSE GAME

fornia Basketball Team at Seattle by 34 Goals to 33 Defeats the University of Cali-

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington-University of Washington basketball team defeated University of California Friday night, 34 to 33. The game was from the beginning and neither Defeats Victoria in the Pacific at any time. E. L. Lewis '23 was Coast Hockey Association easily the individual star of the game, scoring 14 points from the floor. H. E. Sielk '22, Washington's best scorer, made only two points, being too closely guarded by Jefferson Larkey '22. Talt played the best game for California. He was the fastest man on either team. R. W. Crawford '22 played a wonderful defensive game for Washington. Clever checking, leadership and floor work of A. D. Eggleston '22 held down the Washington score. The work of both teams was fast

WASHINGTON Nicholson Froude CALIFORNIA Nicholson, Froude, lf.....rg, Eggleston Lewis, rf.....lg, Lehane, Kinkald

SEVERAL PLAYERS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts—Additional matches have been played in the first and second rounds of the Massachusetts Squash Racquet Association championship tournament and a number of players have now reached the third round. Among them are R. C. Bray, Newton Center Squash Tennis Cibb, who defeated Warland Wight of the same club; R. A. Powers, Boston Athletic Association, who defeated H. B. Shaw, Tennis and Ricquet Club; G. D. Hayward, Harvard Club, who defeated J. W. Cook, Newton Center, and W. C. Bowditch, Boston Athletic Association, who defeated A. H. Marlow, Union Boat Club.

Winners of first-round matches include J. H. Hutchins, Harvard Club, who defeated H. M. Stevens, Harvard of 25 to 23. BOSTON, Massachusetts-Additional

visitors. Cornell used many substitutes during the game, which seemed to affect the team play of the Red and White.

OTTAWA SENATORS University; C. P. Clifford, Newton Center, who defeated C. O. Wellington, Boston Athletic Association; H. V. Greenough, Harvard Club, who defeated C. D. Wadsworth, Boston Athletic Association; R. A. Powers, Boston Athletic Association, who defeated Richard Blackmur, Neighborhood Club; T. K. Richards, Union Boat Club, who defeated M. A. Blackmur, Neighborhood Club, and H. C. Janin, Harvard University, who defeated G K. White, Boston Athletic Association

UNION WINNER '-OVER HARVARD

Boat Club Captures Massachusetts Class A Squash Racquet Team Championship

MASSACHUSETTS INTER-CLUB SQUASH BACQUETS (Class B)

Won Neighborhood Club 7

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts - Union Boat Club is the holder of the Class A, as well as the Class B team championship of the Massachusetts Squash in the case of G. A. Abbot, who dis-Racquet Association, as the result of the oarsmen defeating Harvard University in the playoff of their top tie

The Sunday games brought the first won by 4 to 1, the same score as when

in a four-game match. C. C. Peabody, Ottawa led in the second period former Massachusetts and present

C. C. Peabody, Union B. C., defeated Malcolm Bradles, Harvard, 15—8, 15—11, 11—15, 18—16.
C. J. Lennihan Jr., Union B. C., defeated R. E. Smith, Harvard, 15—12, 4—15, 15—2, D. McK. Key, Harvard, defeated M. T. Vendell, Union B. C., 15—13, 13—15, 15—4,

16—9.
Bartlett Harwood, Union B. C., defeated E. M. Hinkle, Harvard, 15—12, 6—15, 15—12, 15—10.
W. F. Howe, Union B. C., defeated Carroll Harrington, Harvard, 14—16, 15—11, 15—5, 15—17, 17—15.

Only two of the three matches scheduled to be played in the Class B division on Saturday took place, as the Harvard Club courts, where the Harvard Club was due to play the Neighborhood Club, were being used by the Class A playoff. It is expected that the Class B match will be played some

time this week.

Harvard University met the Boston Athletic Association and won five straight matches and in the other match Milton Squash Racquet Club defeated Newton Center Squash Tennis Club, 3 to 2. The summary:

Boston A. A. at Harvard C. J. Mason, Harvard, defeated C. O. Wellington, Boston, 15—13, 17—15, 15—12. F. I. Carpenter Jr., Harvard, defeated H. C. Johnson, Boston, 15—11, 15—11, 15—8. J. T. Bradlee, Harvard, defeated W. M. Bullivant, Boston, 15—9, 15—10, 18—14. C. C. Colt, Harvard, defeated W. H. Bustell, Boston, 15—1, 11—15, 18—14.

CHICAGO LOSES TO MINNESOTA

Close' Guarding and Retain First Place in Basketball Race v.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota - By close guarding University of Minne-sota defeated the University of Chi-cage, 25 to 12, in a basketball game 15—1. A. M. Hyde, Harvard Club, defeated J. W. Pulleym Jr., Columbia Club, 15—9, 15—13. cage, 25 to 12, in a basketball game here Saturday. Coach L. J. Cooke's team thereby scored its fifth straight victory from the sidelines for Minnesota. C. W. McGuire '22 kept Chicago in the REACH THIRD ROUND running by sinking six of the 10 foul throws. The summary:

MINNESOTA CHICAGO Olson, Doyle, Swanson, If...rg. McGâire Severinson, rf. ...lg, Huribort Hanson, c.c. Halladay Hultkrans, Ig.rf, Dickson, Stahr

IN EARLY ROUNDS exhibition in which only the first

Class B Squash Tennis Cham-Opens and Only a Few Defaults Are Recorded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office NEW YORK, New York-There were

no serious upsets in the opening round of the United States National Class B squash tennis championship on Saturday. All but two of the matches of the first round were finished, only six matches, going by default. matches involving several members of the Harvard and Yale teams were postponed, or held up by reason of byes. Of the favorites, D. M. Bomeisler. Yale Club, and W. M. Carson Jr. and R. C. Rand, Harvard Club, drew

Of those who played, R. H. George, leading player for D. K. E. had much difficulty in disposing of J. C. McKibben, Princeton Club, both games being won by narrow margins. R. H. Monks, Princeton Club, also had considerable difficulty in defeating M. M. Sterling, Crescent Athletic Club. As a rule, the Harvard Club players won with ease, this being especially noticeable

in Class A Saturday on the courts of round to a conclusion, and made a the Harvard Club. The match was start in the play of the second round. No upsets were recorded although several of the matches were close. William Rand Jr., Harvard Club, proved that he stood high in the Class B ranks by his defeat of Harold Kellock, Columbia Club, in straight games. D. M. Bomeisler, Yale Club, also showed well in his victory over H. V. Crawford, the leading player of Montclair.

UNITED STATES CLASS B CHAM-PIONSHIP—First Round H. V. Crawford, Montclair A. C., de-feated H. R. Burroughs, Crescent A. C.,

5—5, 15—6. G. L. Smith, Yale Club, defeated A. S. Ioses, Columbia Club, 15—10, 6—15, 15—6. R. E. Wigham, Columbia Club, defeated G. G. Davidson, D. K. E., 15-5/15-9. F. W. Chambers, Columbia Club, defeated R. F. Potter, Yale Club, 15-6, 8-15, 15-9. Clyde Martin, Yale Club, defeated N. N.

Alexander, Columbia Club, by default.
R. H. George, D. K. E., defeated J. C. McKibben, Princeton Club, 15—13, 18—13.
R. F. Farrelly, Princeton Club, defeated W. D. Starbuck, Columbia Club, 15—10,

15-12.
Leonard Beekman, Princeton Club, de-feated Jarvis Cromwell, Princeton Club, feated Jarvis Cromwell, Princeton Club, by default.

W. W. Taylor, D. K. E., defeated Yale Stevens, Yale Club, 18—17, 15—7.

R. W. Wolf, Yale Club, by default.

N. F. Torrance, Crescent A. C., defeated J. C. Rothschild, Princeton Club, by default.

L. A. Coffin Jr. Columbia, Club, default.

L. A. Coffin Jr., Columbia Club, defeated E. P. Cypiot, Crescent A. C., by

H. S. Thorne, D. K. E., defeated H. M. S. Knight '23 led the scoring for Missouri with four field goals. J. S. Knight '23 scored three goals for R. H. Monks, Princeton Club, defeated M. M. Sterling, Crescent A. C., 2—15, with three field goals and J. M. Sterling.

15—11.

William Rand Jr., Harvard Club, defeated Harold Kellock, Columbia Club, Winners Give Fine Exhibition of H. C. McClintock, Yale Club, defeated H. C. McClintock, Yale Club, 15—11, 8—15, 15—9.

D. M. Bomeisler, Yale Club, defeated H. D. M. Bomeisier, raie Ciub, dereated H. V. Crawford, Montclair A. C., 15—0, 11—15, 15—8.
G. L. Smith, Yale Club, defeated R. E. Wigham, Columbia Club, 15—5, 15—5.
L. A. Coffin Jr., Columbia Club, defeated W. T. Lawrence Jr., Yale Club, 15—1, 15

ST. NICHOLAS LOSES IN HOCKEY SERIES

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania -The St. Nicholas Hockey Club of New York was eliminated from the United States Amateur Hockey Association championship race of 1922 here Saturday night when the Boston Athletic Association team defeated the New Yorkers in an Eastern Division elimination game, 4 to 2.

The game was fast and hard fought throughout, each team scoring two goals in the first period, while neither could count in the second. In the third period B. A. A. showed slightly the better form and ran up two goals

Stillman, g. g. Holmes Score—Boston Athletic Association 4, St. Nicholas Hockey Club 2, Goals—Percy 2, Bright, Hutchinson for Boston; Buntin, Hill for St. Nicholas. Referee—Lewis Brown. Time—Three 15m. periods.

TORONTO GRANITES WIN cial to The Christian Science Monit from its Canadian News Office TORONTO, Ontario — The Toron Granites bettered their position in

race here Friday night when they defeated Kitcheher 5 goals to 3, in an period contained good hockey. By

this win the Granites go into second place half a game ahead of Hamilton and two games behind Aura Lee, the pionship of the United States leaders. Play in the first period was fast and both teams showed good hockey, but the locals had the better condition and gradually showed their superiority. They ran in four goals to the visitors' one in this period. Kitchener scored the only one of the tion for Association football follow-

OKLAHOMA WINS FROM NEBRASKA

son starred and scored four goals.

Winner Goes Up Into Third Place In Missouri Valley Conference Basketball Standing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NORMAN, Oklahoma-The Universtarted slowly, gathered momentum as the game progressed and made a brilliant finish for a 29-to-21 victory over the University of Nebraska bascetball five here Friday afternoon. This victory causes Oklahoma and cup; Preston North End, one of the Nebraska to exchange places in the Missouri Valley Conference race, Oklaioma going into third place and Nebraska tied with several others for

Capt. C. E. Waite '22, Oklahoma center, continued to outjump his oppon-ents which enabled the Oklahoma five to procure the ball and run it down the field in brilliant teamwork for goal after goal. F. D. Carman '23, Nebraska forward, led the field in scoring from the floor with five field goals, but the weakness of the visitors n shooting basket from fouls gave Oklahoma seven of her eight-point margin. Nebraska's squad was far heavier than the Oklahoma five, but the smaller five made up in speed what it lacked in weight and power.

Clyde Martin, Yale Club, defeated N. N. Alexander, Columbia Club, by default.
R. H. George, D. K. E., defeated J. C. McKibben, Princeton Club, 15—13, 18—13.
R. F. Farrelly, Princeton Club, defeated W. D. Starbuck, Columbia Club, 15—10, 15—3.
G. J. Gould Jr., Columbia Club, defeated E. P. Bayard, Princeton Club, 15—11, 9—15.

COCKe, FE. 11, Russell University of Oklahoma 29, University of Nebraska 21. Goals from foor—Gilmer 3, Morse 3, Waite 3, Bonebrake, Cocke for Oklahoma; Carman 5, Russell 2, Warren fouls—Waite 7 for Oklahoma; Munger for Nebraska. Referee—D. C. Kenan-Time—Two 20m. periods.

AT BASKETBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

AMES, Iowa-With a scoring machine that overcame all obstacles the University of Missouri basketball team default.

J. M. Denison, Princeton Club, defeated W. L. Brown, Englewood, 15—11, 15—8.

J. C. Rochester, Squash Club, defeated urday night by the score of 30 to 18.

The two teams played practically on a par in every department of the game but in hifting the basket; here Missouri markedly excelled.

Basil van Gerbig, Squash Club, 15—11, 15—9.

O. M. Browning '23 led the scoring of Missouri with four field goals, J.

H. D. Minot, Milton, defeated A. R. Holt, Newton Center, 1-15, 15-12, 9-15, 15-12, 18-16.

G. N. Hurd, Milton, defeated G. P. Buell, Newton Center, 15-4, 15-15, 16-15.

G. H. Fernald, Newton Center, defeated C. P. C. P. Clifford, Milton, 13-15, 15-13, 10-15.

G. P. Clifford, Milton, 13-15, 15-13, 10-15.

G. F. Wales, Newton Center, defeated Warland Wight, Milton, 10-15, 16-15, 15-2.

G. F. Wales, Newton Center, defeated Warland Wight, Milton, 10-15, 16-15, 15-15.

Donald McClave, Columbia Club, defeated Grover O'Neill, Harvard Club, defeated J. C. Tomilinson Jr., Yale Club, by default.

W. B. Wood, Milton, defeated H. W. Marshall, Newton Center, 15-8, 15-9, 16-18, 18-17.

M. M. Sterling, Crescent A. C., 2-15, 16-16, 15-4,

default.

G. E. Abbott, Harvard Club, defeated
C. A. Hipkins, Montclair A. C., 15—3, 15—3.
Kingsley Kunhardt, Columbia Club, defeated R. T. Stevens, Yale Club, 18—13, Browning, If.

Knight, Moore, Vanice, rf., lg, Bunker, C. MISSOURI IOWA STATE
Browning, If......rg, Currie
Knight, Moore, Vanice, rf...lg, Woodward Score—University of Missouri 30, Iowa State College 18. Goals from field— Browning 4, Knight 3, Bunker 2, Bond 2, Faurot 2 for Missouri; Innes 3, Lanel, Woodward for Iowa State. Goals from foul—Bond 4 for Missouri; Currie 8 for Iowa State. Referee—E. C. Quigley.

PRINCETON WRESTLERS WIN

PRINCETON, New Jersey - The Princeton University wrestling team defeated the University of Pennsylvania in a dual meet Saturday, 18 to 11. The Princeton men obtained three falls and one decision, while Pennsylvania secured one fall and two decisions.

BANKS MEETS STEWART

GLASGOW, Scotland (Saturday)— N. W. Banks, Detroit, Michigan, and Robert Stewart, Glasgow, Scotland, opened their match for the world's checker championship here today with three games and all resulted in drawn contests. The match is to consist of 40 games.

HARVARD WRESTLERS LOSE NEW YORK, New York - The Harvard University wrestling team was defeated by the Boys Club in a dual meet here Saturday, 19 to 6. Captain Walker in the 115-pound class and Benoni Lockwood in the ulinmited class were the only winners for Har-

THREE MONTHS TO SECRETARYSHIP THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES

342 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

Ontario Hockey Association senior CUP TIES OCCUPY FOOTBALL TEAMS

English and Scottish Association Games Give Way to Other Meets With Five Exceptions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Saturday)-Cup ties formed the principal attracsecond 20 minutes, while each team ers in both England and Scotland counted once in the final period. Watlow; but across the border goals were plentiful, the Hamilton Academicals obtaining nine and two other teams seven each. Four first-division sides, Newcastle United, Oldham Athletic, Bolton Wanderers and Liverpool, were eliminated in the second round for the football Association challenge cup in England, but only one, Oldham, which lost at Barnsley, was defeated by a team in a lower section of the league. Three Second Division clubs, Bradford, Fulham and Hull City, made their exit from the competition, the last named as the result of a defeat ity of Oaklahoma basketball team at the hands of Notts Forest, the present leader of the standing in

Division 2. Among those teams which have won their way into the third round are Tottenham Hotspur, holder of the semi-finalists last season, and Aston Villa, which has won the trophy on six occasions. Five matches, in three of which first-division teams were concerned, failed to yield definite results. These will be replayed during

the present week. In the Scottish cup ties, Glasgow Rangers, Celtic and Partick Thistle were all victorious by wide margins. There were five league matches in England. The results:

Second Round Cup Ties *Brighton 0, Huddersfield 0. *Bradford City 1, Notts County 1. *Bradford City 1, Notis County 1.

*Preston 3, Newcastle 1,
Arsenal 3, *Bradford 2,

*Notis Forest 3, Hull 0.

*Leicester 2, Fulkam 6,

*Palace 0, Millwall 0.

*Tottenham 1, Watford 0,

West Bromwich 1, *Liverpool 6.

*Villa 1, Luton 0.

*Northampton 2, Stoke 2,

*Barneley 3, Oldham 1.

Manchester City 3, *Bolton 1.

*Southampton 1, Cardiff 1. Southampton 1, Cardiff 1. Blackburn Rovers 1, *Swindon 0. First Division Manchester United 3, Sunderland 1.

Blackpool 1, *Coventry 0.*

*West Ham 1, Leeds 1, *

Wolverhampton 0, Sheffield Wednesday 0.

*South Shields 2, Rotherham 0. Scottish Cup

Scottish Cup
Dundee 2, *Stenhousemuir 6.
*Partick 7, Dumbarton Harp 0.
*St. Mirren 7, Solway Star 2,
*Airdriconians 1, Dykehead 6.
*Clydebank 1, Arbroath 1.
*Albion Revers 6, Johnstone 0.
*Academicals 3, Gala Fairydean 6.
*Greenock 4, Vale of Leithen 0.
Rangers 5, *Inverness Clachnacudden 0.
Kilmarnock 5, *Inverness Clachnacudden 0.
Kilmarnock 5, *Inverness Caledonians 1.
*Hibernian 3, Armadale 6,
*Raith 2, Clyde 2.
*Abordeen 1, Dumbarton 6.
Motherwell 3, *East Fife 6.
Falkirk 3, *Forfar 0.
*Celtic 4, Montrose 0.
*Queens Park 3, Nithedale 1.
*Third Lanark 6, Leith 9

Classified Advertisements

PUBLIC NOTICES CITY OF BOSTON SPECIAL PRIMARY

WARD 10 Board of Election Commissioners,
111 City Hall Annex.
Bostop, January 26, 1922.
IN ACCORDANCE with the provisions of law, notice is bereby given that meetings of the members of the political parties qualified to vote in Ward 10 (said ward being the 10th Suffolk Representative District) will be held in the several politing places in said ward, designated for the purpose by the Board of Election Commissioners, on

Tuesday, the Seventh Day of February, 1922

nd all such members will, on such date, and n the several precincts in which they are en-itled to vote, give in their votes for candidates or nomination for Representative in General Court.

The polls at said meetings will be open at 6 o'clock' A. M., and will close at 4 o'clock P. M.

The polling places for said Primary will be the same as those used for City Election, held December 13th, 1921.

MELANCTHON W. BURLEN, FREDERICK A. FINIGAN, JACOB WASSERMAN, JACOB WASSERMAN, JAMES A. DORSEY, Board of Election Commissioners.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

oks do not usually excite ple and make some angry; but "The istler Journal" is an exception.

or the Pennells, with all their ues, and their fanatical devotion to of Queen Victoria to the Prince ort, have a genius for saying things about certain people, and g statements, which I am sure age of or is critical of their ro. Not that they make James constill Whistler an impeccable perman. Far from it. They print things tout him that I read with a shock, is statement, for example, that in his outh in Paris he "would go to the cookstalls and shops and look over its old books and quietly tear out the lank sheets at either end and carry them off to print his etchings on."

Interior it, he harried it. It was most unfortunate that Ruskin, another man of genius, was constitutionally unable to understand Whistler, and it was also unfortunate that Ruskin, another man of genius, was constitutionally unable to understand Whistler and it was also unfortunate that Ruskin, another man of genius, was constitutionally unable to understand Whistler, and it was also unfortunate that Ruskin, another man of genius, was constitutionally unable to understand Whistler, and it was also unfortunate that Ruskin, another man of genius, was constitutionally unable to understand Whistler, and it was chosen to design the Whistler Memorial, should have failed in what every one thought would be a wonderful work of art. The money that had been subscribed was returned. m off to print his etchings on."

in to me that Pennell is quite decorated as a memorial to Whistler. wrong or unfair in regard to themselves, and I reply, "Yes, yes, I know,
but the only way to deal with Pennell is to forgive him, for his services

There could be no finer record,
Whistler, as I have said, was a master
of taste, and those who remember how
he decorated, arranged and hung, the to art by pen and brush far exceed the annoyance of his pin-pricks to individuals." But sometimes even I thought the almost angry with J. There is Whistler gallery in London, and in ribing to the proposed Rodin me-orial to Whistler. Why, I cannot lagine, except that when anyone is dared to criticize Whistler he can never again be accepted in J. and E. circles. The sneers at England and America, including those by Whistler, we are accustomed to. England and America are too busy to be with such trifles. I could make a list of a score of people who are hurt by unjust references to themselves in this book. Some shrug their shoulders, murmuring, "It's only Pennell's way," others retaliate.

Brisk corrections of misstatements in allusion to myself, so inaccurate that I laughed aloud when I read it. interest shown and all the experiments. The last time I saw J. and E. was in made during more than a century, so the Congressional Library at Washington, whither I went, at some personal inconvenience, to compliment
them on the collection of Whistlerand two printings, they succeeded well them on the collection of Whistlerian they had presented to the American nation. There they were alaying at the cataloguing and arrangement of their gift. This had been going on for weeks. It would have been so easy for J. to ask me for the real facts about the so-called "find" of Whistler water colors, etc., at the Maryland Institute. He did not do so; he prefers to sustain his reputation of General Scold: he jumps to made lithographs, even in black-anda conclusion and lets fly. As a matter of fact, it was I who advised the editor of the International Studio, and exception, and the prints known later Mr. Bement of the Maryland Institute as auto-lithographs were few. The consult Mr. Pennell about the revival did not come really until the

as Mr. and Mrs. Pennell. An American art paper said, quoted with disdain in the "Journal." "So much has been written about Whistler a certain weariness is making itself felt." Who can wonder? Centuries ago a plain man felt himself unable any longer to hear hearing Aristides called the Just. Certain plain men today are fired of hearing Whistler called the Great, I am not among them. I read every word of the "Journal" with avidity because I have long accepted the commorplace that a great man is not necessarily a great character, and Whistler had in him such a curious compound of greatness and littleness that every word about him adds to the interest. He was a master of tasts.

MORE ABOUT

WHISTLER

Additional Admiration by J. and E.

"The Whistler Journal," that amazing book by Mr. and Mrs. in second and in decoration (and taste, mind you, is one of the rarest things in the world), who never see a superb Whistler painting, lithograph or etching and amusing book by Mr. and Mrs. in second many been reviewed in these columns; but as I knew Whistler, and as I also have the lively and preserved as I may be sufficiently grateful to the Pennell, perhaps I may be sufficiently grateful to the Pennell, perhaps I may be sufficiently grateful to the Pennell of the chromo-lithograph or etching more to be said, can never be sufficiently grateful to the Pennell, perhaps I may be sufficiently grateful to the Pennell of the chromo-lithograph or etching more to be said, can never be sufficiently grateful to the Pennell of the chromo-lithograph or etching more to be said, can never be sufficiently grateful to the Pennell of the chromo-lithograph or etching more to be said, can never be sufficiently grateful to the Pennell of the chromo-lithograph or etching in the world).

He had got far beyond the would-be imitation of oils or water color which was the aim of the chromo-lithograph or etching without a thrill renewed each time it is use of color than the Japanese in their color prints.

He had got far beyond the would-be imitation of oils or water color which was the aim of the chromo-lithograph or etching and it is use of color than the Japanese in their color prints.

He had got far beyond the would-be imitation of oils or water color which was the aim of the chromo-lithograph or etching the sufficient of oils or water color which was the aim of the chromo-lithograph or etching the sufficient of oils or water color which was the aim of the stone no more than it could legitimately give, and he was even more restrained in his use of color than the Japanese in their color prints.

He had many followers, but on the power see a superb was the aim of the chromo-lithograph or etching the sufficient of warks k, and its reception in London. In and look it is uniform with the horized "Life of Whistler," by Mr. Its. Pennell, and every one who issess the "Life" should own the ournal," which was kept as an aid writing the "Life." Briefly it may described as "More About Whistler" much more—and of course it is litten in the well-known Pennellian which J. (Joseph) and E. ay, of which J. (Joseph) and E. Elizabeth) alone have the secret.

A few copies arrived in Lendon last some day an art Lytton Strachey will arise, who will sift and resolve the some day an art Lytton Strachey will arise, who will sift and resolve the tremendous quantity of Whistleriana that the Pennells have collected, and give us a picture of this extraordinary

man in a couple of hundred pages. Whistler was a genius who changed the whole attitude of Victorian and later England, and shall I say the western world, toward art: he was a genius who painted with his heart; there he was supreme; and who fought his so-called enemies with his think are right, but which are brain; there he was very witty, but little. Excuses can readily be made. He agine, because they boil with indigion, or rather Joseph boils, when they body says anything to the slightest right. Often he had ill luck; he did they was anything to the slightest right.

On the last page but one of the well!
"Journal" there is a pregnant sentence that I should like to dwell upon. It is his, "Howard in a moment of inand again met men whose spiration suggested a gallery," that is, appear in the book, with a story a picture gallery, for the exhibition of ed to them, who ex- contemporary works to be erected and

ttack on M. H. Spielmann, for America for showing contemporary ple, which is unjustifiable. He art, in the Whistlerian way would taunts Mr. Spielmann for subbeacon to the art fraternity.

Perhaps, on a future occasion, I will discuss the chapter, Appendix I, to the "Journal," called "Whistler as a Decorator." In this kind of applied beauty no one approached him

LITHOGRAPHY

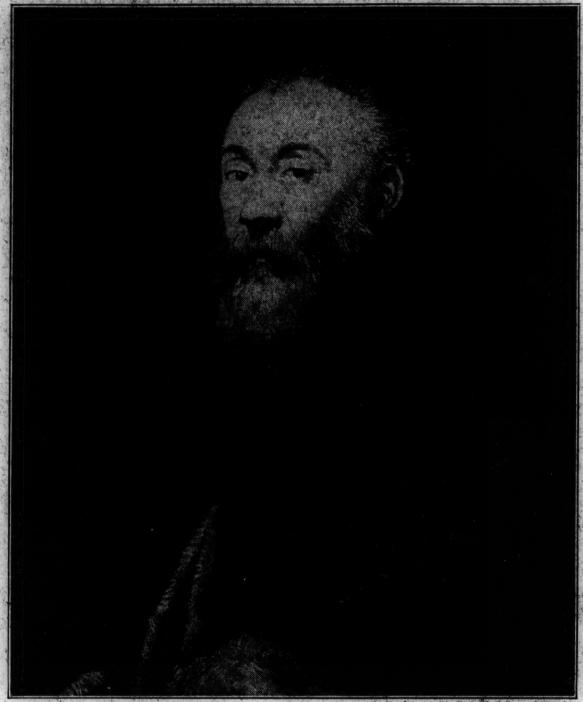
Experiments in Color

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor NEW YORK, New York—Color has a who adopted his methods had usually which one looks for in a portrait of the Lion" and "St. Jerome in His fascination for many lithographers less technical skill, and their elaborafrom the beginning when Senefelder,

nineties, and would not have come then But a truce to complaints. It is our privilege to judge a book or a picture by its virtues not by its faults. Never (not even Dr. Johnson) has an eminent man had such industrious, indefatigable and unresting biographers in Mr. and Mrs. Pennell. An American art paper said, quoted with disdain in the "Journal." "So much has been written about Whistler a certain weariness is making itself feit." Who nineties—a decade that deserves its present reputation—artists in France and England and Germany were busy experimenting and returning to one of the most delightful and autographic mediums ever yet discovered for the reproduction or multiplication of their

Experiments in Color

It was natural that this experimenting should send many from black-andwhite to color, though not often to their advantage. The stone yields such wonderful color in its blacks and wonderful color in its blacks and grays to the sympathetic printer that lithographers like Fautin-Latour asked the interest statement. His color is deligible, so that the occasion was an important one. Italy, Germany, The the make every touch tell as Whistler's were represented, and the command of brush which he actually with the work is not in the least like Whistler's. The today who would know what was being done at the and of the last century cannot do better than consult. "L'Estampe Originale," a publication which issued a beautiful and distinguished series of prints during its all too short aristones. The possibilities of color in lithography were shown by



Portrait of a man, by Tintoretto

of the far more elaborated color an amazing technician who obtained amazing technical results, while those Thomas Way, said, more different proccolor with Toulouse-Lautrec, not to England. He printed from the stone very much as the Japanese does from the the results he obtained that the regret rarest of his lithographs—"The Yellow House," "Lannion," "The Red House Paimpol" and those draped for sale as in the Jessop Collection and the Heinemann Collection, bring such tremendous prices. There is no question that his was the right way. Elaborate color harmonies, apt to deas disappointing in lithography as in etching.

Davies Color Prints

Just now Arthur B. Davies in his color prints is doing more to carry on the tradition than anyone else in America. He is too much of an artist not to realise that a print cannot give what a painting or a water color or a pastel will, and he, too, seeks to get his effect by a suggestion—a convention—which to all who understand says as much as a more detailed and literal statement. His color is deli-

of greater accomplishment. In the chases, pictures, drawings and prints, Devil" or "The Christian Knight" is same series were published examples and was hung in the main print gal- hardly less important and is undoubtlery. To take the pictures first, the edly one of the master's greatest schemes of Lunois. But Lunois was Man" by Tintoretto. Solid and splendid Cook and His Wife" is no less perin color and masterly in characteriza- fect in condition, even if it is less tion led to new abuse. Again the tend-the sitter's character and always find-"The Whistler Journal" are already in inventing when Schoeleder, too led to new abuse. Again the tending up. D. S. MacColl, in the beginning wash seemed to exhaust in inventing the art, seemed to exhaust ency was to complicated color arbitrary and in inventing the art, seemed to exhaust its resources, until today when Arthur rangements which have nothing to do with the only lithography that counts.

Augustin Hirschvogel must not be forgotten among the German printers, was to complicated color arbitrary forgotten among the German printers, because he was one of the earliest paintings by inukal forgotten among the German printers, which have nothing to do with the only lithography that counts. lison Steer has printed a dignified teresting experiments at Weylie's in monstrance. In the book there is allusion to myself, so inaccurate lit is astonishing that, with all the and a few in the eighties was now do. and a few in the eighties, was now de- is unimportant sinks without trace. voting more time than ever to the art, Then the modernness of it! The big at once mastering, as his printer, brush handling of the robe and the dragging of the light across the conesses than any artist before had ven-tured to attempt. In the course of his hair starts out of the forehead! It is experiments, it was inevitable that he younger and more vital than many should try color as he tried everything fine portraits painted a month ago, else. What he did was not to work out and yet it must have been commishis design in simple spaces of flat stoned when Elizabeth was Queen of

elaborate in the manner of Lunois, but It is a very long step from Tinto give a touch of color here and there toretto to Jonkind, the Dutchman -a suggestion of yellow in the walls whom the early eighteen hundreds of an old house, of rose or purple in voted a failure as dismal as any Millet. the drapery of a figure—just a note And yet his little "Entrée du Port de where it would tell most eloquently. Honfleur" has a freshness and an wood those days had. That is why after block, and not as the commercial li- winning a first-class medal at the Last Supper.' thographer prints. So charming are Salon in 1852, his work was rejected is his experiments were so limited in his unconventionality and understand-number. The color prints are now the ing of light and its effects upon surwith his greater companion, Boudin, one of the two most important links figures which, when they do come up in the history of French painting between the men of 1830 and the socalled impressionists of 1870.

There is very little to be said about Degas: it has all been said a hundred times. Fame came at last, but found him unrepentant. He was a satirist, and a marvelous talent for draftsmanship was at his disposal. "Danseuses à la Barre" is one of the most powerful of his ballet drawings and one of the largest. There are evidences of the most painstaking seem strange for a time to consider draftsmanship, of correction and the work of Hilaire Germain Edgard counter-correction, and then when the Degas in terms of sculpture, but that problem was mastered great sweep-ing lines and a scrub of color have a masterpiece of form and composi-

tion, it possesses all the qualities pretentious, while "Samson Slaying

the "S" series, a "Virgin and Child" result was worth the effort. Perhaps by Campagnola and a portrait head by Leoni.

Rembrandt of The Netherlands is companioned by a Van Dyck portrait of William de Vos and a "Three Cows Resting" by Nicholas Berchem.

France runs the gamut all the way from Claude Gelée through the engraved portraits of Mellan and Morin to the marvelously fine lithographs of Bonnington, Isabey and Raffet, and etchings by Jacques, Millet and Meryon. And at last the story crosses over into England to show mezzotints by David Lucas after Constable and Sir atmosphere which few landscapes in Frank Short after himself and ends with an early Strang etching of "The

There are scores of good things unwith scorn ever after, and that is why mentioned. The exhibition is a fine one with the promise of finer to come It is delightfully hung in brown walface and color have made him, along nut frames on a natural gray background, and above all is well labeled and catalogued. The exhibition has been well patronized and the National Gallery feels that it has achieved another of its hopes, a well-established print department."

DEGAS' SCULPTURES SURPRISE OF SEASON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office NEW YORK, New York—It will

seem strange for a time to consider is likely to be one of the effects of a Degas exhibition which the Grolier pulled the whole thing together into Club has brought from Paris and is surprise of the season. Here are 72 A Print Department is the latest bronzes cast from wax models fash-departure of the National Gallery, and loned by him with supreme skill. The

RECENT PURCHASES

bone of a collection of graphic art which Canada badly needs for the salvation of her art, which cannot live by paint alone. A fourth state of Rembrand's large "Christ Presented to the People" was perhaps the cloud of the exhibition. The fourth state comes before the removal of the speciators in the foreground and after all, possible improvements have been made.

The exhibition was one of new pur
Durer's "Knight, Death and the muscles and grave in pub
Durer's "Knight, Death and the received are collection of graphic art which cannot live by paint alone. A fourth state of horses and dancers. This exhibition proves that he reenforced his talent and opportunities by minute study which enabled him to work into plastic form the successive processes and ordeals by which human and equine figures are trained for superbaction. One gets from the sculpture full and detailed view of the play of muscles and the sinuous exercises essential for litheness and grave in pub-

of sculpture. It does not matter at all beauty of these prints will be appreis that, having chosen his specialty, the artist felt that no pains could be high water mark of great craftsmantoo intensive to equip him for the ship was reached in the Japanese presentation of what he had to say print in the hundred years covered by in the very best manner. He may at last be visualized in his perpetual stables, noting and setting down with, accuracy the postures of training and conveying perhaps to his subjects something of his own enthusiastic spirit. He chose odd places in which to search for truth but there can be no doubt that he found it. Whether the work may be liked or not, one intuftively uncovers and bows before the evidence of such zeal and such high capacity for expression.

artist as merely a transitory incident tion on canvas, dominates the Grolier Club display, there are prints, pastels. and drawings of notable and intimate onobu (1625-94) and end with a fine charm. They also represent the chosen environment of the artist in his inner laboratory. Many of them had been previously brought together in portfolio form. They fit into the exhibition as an element of novelty because in recent years they had overshadowed by the sensational bpilliancy of canvases from that source. By contrast with the color production they seem soberly academic; but even in their present extraordinary company they certify the high powers of the artist in other media than the one in which he chose to be publicly judged. A self-portrait, another of his sister and one of Manet are striking portrayals of character etching. Two excellent baffet pasings appear in public for the first time. So now that Degas might have won eminence respect as time goes on. Nor should path may in part be explained by the fact that its president is Henry W. Kent and the chairman of the special committee for this show is William regularly engaged, respectively, as secretary and curator of prints of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. At any the big events in a remarkable season.

of oriental touch to occidental meth-Italy provides a Tarocchi card of ods and then leaves one in doubt if the no other Japanese has so well assimilated the traditions of western styles or can so well express them. He is earnest and capable, and he brings to his work originality of purpose and of production, combined with high intelligence and laudable aims. His portraits of Gordon Stevenson and of himself in "A Rainy Day in the Studio" are of marked quality, and his landscapes reflect broad vision and full technical ability. The exhibition is remarkable in that it typifies with conspicuous merit a recent tendency of oriental artists to prove that art has no necessary relation to geography or to climatic or racial impulses Long study in Europe and here has raised this artist above technical flaw. His work looks as if he were so cautious lest he betray his origin that spontaneity is restrained and made subordinate to skill of hand. It will probably be reserved for a universal genius to overleap the boundaries of East and West. The artist is yet young. In view of his high attainments it would be most interesting if in a succeeding exhibition he would let his native impulses run without curb, in order to see if the brotherhood in art, of which much is preached, may not best be furthered by the differences rather than the likenesses in racial esthetic expression.



THE BRITISH MUSEUM

By The Christian Science Monitor special

LONDON, England-It is just a year ago that we traced the History of the equine figures are trained for superb Japanese Print in these columns with action. One gets from the sculpture some remarks on its bearing on modfull and detailed view of the play of ern woodcutting. That article was muscles and the sinuous exercises esprompted by the display in the Print sential for litheness and grave in pub-Room at the British Museum. Today the second of a series of exhibitions No exhibition anywhere has reflected illustrating this history is open to a truer appreciation than Degas had us and roughly covers a period of the exactions and the refinements of 100 years—1625-1725. The great whether or not personal taste would incline the beholder to possess a technique may be reminded that great Degas painting. The outstanding fact beauty cannot be expressed in art this exhibition. But one very interesting feature of the exhibition is to rounds of the green rooms and the be seen on Screen III. It consists of examples of Chinese color painting, showing that, like most arts and crafts common to the two nations China and Japan, color printing was fully developed in China before it was discovered in Japan. The ninth or tenth century "Avalokitesvara" is one of the earliest woodcuts in existence and the Japanese have seldom produced a more perfect print than the 'Flowering Plant and Rock" dating While this unexpected show of from the seventh century. However, sculptural mastery, exercised by the following the strict chronological order of the series of exhibitions, the in preparation for his major produc- visitor will be mainly concerned with prints of the seventeenth century. He will begin with the hand-colored Mor-"Saigo Hoshi" attired as a wandering priest by Koriusai (1760-80). An interesting feature are the toy books of Japan, first place being given to "Mincho Seido Gwayen," Vol. 1 and 2, by Shunboku, which is the only known copy of the second earliest (1746) of Japanese books printed in color. The earliest appeared in 1745. The present copy was given to the Museum last year by Mr. Arthur Morrison.

PICTURES AT SOUTH KENSINGTON

By The Christian Science Monitor spi art correspondent LONDON, England - Slowly and surely the public is coming into its own property again. For seven years the Board of Education has imposed in public for the first time. So now its grip on the picture galleries at and here is convincing demonstration the Victoria and Albert Museum. Now the Sheepshanks and Allied collections as a sculptor or as an etcher, had he are freed and open to the public once more. The Sheepshanks collections more. The Sheepshanks collection was made some 50 years ago with a view of what he might have done, as now revealed, his actual performance should certainly be held in increasing should certainly be held in increasing been enriched until today it forms the respect as time goes on. Nor should most complete record and history of the subject be passed without noting as another surprising feature that the air the great names of the eighteenth agency that presents new facets in and nineteenth centuries are repre-which to mirror the genius of Degas sented. The pictures have been re-is not an art association but is a club of booklovers. The welcome turn the club has now taken from its usual burns as fresh as when they left the painter's easel. Three new de Windt landscapes are also to be seen and a room devoted to Constable. In this room many sketches and studies M. Ivins Jr., who are otherwise and for his large paintings may be studied and his famous "Salisbury Cathedral" once more enjoyed.

It is good to wander here again and rate, the show stands out as one of see afresh those works which make the glorious tradition of English painting, a tradition which has been illus-Kyohei Inukai has an exhibition of only at Messrs. Agnew's Spring Shows.

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HOME FORUM

Leaves and Grasses and the Rill

Leaves and grasses and the rill That babbles by the water-mill; Bramble, fern, and bulrushes, Honeysuckle and honey-bees; Summer rain and summer sun By turns before the day is done; . These and other such delights Attend upon our days and nights. . -Arthur Symons.

By Diligence to Chamouny

The easiest and pleasantest way of reaching Chamouny is by diligence from Geneva; and we paid our five dollars apiece, two or three days in advance, and chose our seats on the front bench of the banquette. . . .

The diligences on this route are well arranged. Two seats are so high that you mount to them by a ladder, and as they are only roofed, and the affair is quite open at the sides, they afford an excellent view of the lovely land through which one journeys.

There were, I should think, nearly thirty people in this one diligence was drawn by six horses, three abreast, and these horses were changed at the end of each hour and a half. Sometimes, where the road was very hard, a seventh horse was fastened on, though I could not see how he could possibly do any good from his position, far on the right side.

With each change of horses came change of drivers, and the first me this took place I was intensely ankful. Our first driver continually heartened up his horses with a strange gutteral sort of cry, a kind of "Hoo-oo-oo!" which inspired me with a wild desire to imitate it. I sat behind the man, and I did not

think he would notice my feeble effort. I was mistaken; he turned his head round over his shoulder and—looked That was all he did, but what a look it was!

while afterwards, just to try I asked him the name of some itain we were passing. He

ras glad when he got down from orch and was replaced by a brisk g man with a flower in his hat.

may be sure I let him "Hoo-oo-

g man with a flower in his hat, may be sure I let him "Hoo-oo-to his heart's content (for they lid it), and made no further att to learn his language.

In journey from Geneva to Chamoge halt at St. Gervais-les-Bains uncheon. The distance is forty-and a half miles, and after the fifteen miles the scenery becomes tantly more and more enchanting.

In well to have plenty of small It is well to have plenty of small line in your pocket, for at every stop-ng-place, children surround you,

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

pears, or grapes, or peaches.

If the fruit were not a sufficient

Then there are other youngsters who

your pennies as a tribute. I cannot

say that the Swiss jodel is delightful

as music, but it belongs to the moun-

tains, and you would feel defrauded

carriage-road, from Chamouny, the dazzling height of Mont Blanc sud-

denly becomes visible. It is twelve

miles or more away from you, as the crow files, but its gigantic shape con-

quers the distance, and you feel it to be your near and awful neighbor.

At a little past three o'clock, if you

leave Geneva as we did at seven in

the morning, you drive into Chamouny

a little village which seems all shops

and hotels. There is plenty of time

is full of travellers. Everywhere you

meet ladies on mules, or see groups

-with one of which each hotel

shops for drinking-cups, or wood-carvings, or strings of beads.

We went to the Hôtel des Alpes

endeared to my memory by its hospitable and genial landlady. It has

a charming little garden, where the

people group round the accustomed

My room was at the back of the

house, confronting Mont Blanc; and

almost underneath my window was a

mountain torrent, with a loud and

constant roar, which some guests com-plained of, but which lulled me to

sleep like a cradle-song. I knew noth-

ing more until just before the next

I only know that about twenty min-

utes before the sun rose I stood at my window watching and waiting for the coming glory. Of course I thought

of Coleridge's "Hymn before Sunrise in the Vale of Chamouny," as every English-speaking traveller is bound

"Hast thou a charm to stay the morn-

In his steep course? So long he

seems to pause On thy bald, awful head, O sovran

Just then the morning star faded

in the greater radiance of coming

dawn; then a ray of gold crowned first one snow-capped height and then another, until all the kings were

to think. I chanted to myself:-

ing star

About twenty miles, by the winding

if you did not hear it.

ded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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All Work Is Noble



"Forest Primeval," from the painting by Charles S. Chapman

reaching up fruit for your inspection. This Is the Forest They have a sort of pole, like the trunk of a slender tree, from which spring

Primeval metal branches, each one terminating in a hook, and from each hook hangs a This is the forest primeval. The murgraceful little basket full of plums, or muring pines and the hemlocks, earded with moss, and in garments

temptation in itself, you could not Stand like Druids of eld, with voices resist the winning smiles and the sad and prophetic, bright eyes of the youngsters who offer Stand like harpers hoar, with beards that rest on their bosoms. Loud from its rocky caverns, the deepjodel along beside you, and expect all

green, indistinct in the twilight.

voiced neighboring ocean Speaks, and in accents disconsolate answers the wail of the forest. . .

-Longfellow, "Evangeline." A Generosity Akin to His Own

great Titian by Hugh Lane to an Titian, and of that evening when it American woman are related by Lady had become known it had been taken Gregory in her book, "Hugh Lane's Life away from the Chelsea house; taken, and Achievement," where we read: "Another great picture that he

owned for a while, and that he cared

for most of all that he sold, was Titian's portrait of Philip II of Spain. before sunset to explore the town. It One evening he had promised to come to the theatre with me: I had been of people waiting their turn to look given a box and we were to see Miss at Mont Blanc through the telescopes, Marie Tempest in some new play. But when I came in to dress for dinner he provided,-or bargaining in the little met me at the foot of the staircase, . . . and said, 'I can't come-haven' you seen the evening papers?" I had not then noticed the placards, 'Great Titian gone to America. Eighty-thou-sand pound picture sold.' He said men from the newspapers were arriving constantly to question him about i and he must stay and see them; people seemed angry at the picture having been allowed to go out of the country. It was the great portrait of Philip II that had gone. It had been bought as

a gift by Mrs. Emery for the Gallery at Cincinnati. "It had been in the collection of Professor von Lembach who had bought it from its original owners the Giustiniani family. Hugh said to some one writing of it, 'I've been on the track of this great painting for years. I first saw it in Germany when I was a youth of nineteen, and I was fascinated by the wonderful workmanship. No other picture had affected me so strongly.' Mr. Charles Ricketts writes to me of it: 'When in the Lembach collection this picture was overlaid by the work of other hands ancient and modern. I think the open princely crown-now resketch done at Augsburg from which Titian painted his superb full-length portraits of Philip II in the Prado and at Naples. The handling is looser works and I believe it to be to some extent still unfinished, as it resembles

Farness" at Naples. All work, even cotton-spinning, is noble; work is alone noble: be that the head, but he was convinced there here said and asserted once more.—

"...It came through other hands to Hugh. It had then the cap upon the head, but he was convinced there air, though the spirit of the writers is the spirit of youth.—Bliss Perry, "The that certainty of insight that did away American Spirit in Literature."

with any credit or blame for courage or rashness, he cleaned away the paint and found the crown. It was no wonder if he had remembered that great portrait for years, one it is difficult to forget. But after he had on a glittering plain of light. It is as become Director of the Dublin Na- though giant Roman candles had friendship is most often carried on tional Gallery he saw the notice of a spilled white and yellow balls of sale of furniture in a house in Lim- incandescence like carnival blossoms erick, which he had visited in his along every thoroughfare. The starry early boyhood, and he remembered a picture of Still Life he had seen there, and sent an order to buy it, and placed

it in the Gallery. "It happened when I was giving some lectures on a National Theatre in the United, States that I spoke at Cincinnati. I was pleading for what that dims the Pleiades. I called 'parochialism,' the building and endowing of a theatre in each trolley cars, their retrorse antennae claims that one cannot always and said I behissing crescendo and decrescendo, effective means in words by which to lieved this would come, because the their fender-jaws forever hungry, their explain one's meaning. Thence arise sense of citizenship was so strong in Incidents surrounding the sale of a America. And then I told of the great I said, 'because someone living in faroff Cincinnati had not thought the best too good, the greatest too great, to bring to her own place and her own city.' Only after I had finished speaking I learned that the giver of the picture was there in the Hall, and she came and spoke to me and seemed pleased. I told this to Hugh when I saw him again . . . and he was happy that a generosity akin to his own had thus been recognised.'

So the Mellow Years Went By

Moving in and out of the Transendentalist circles, in that great generation preceding the Civil War, were a company of other men-romancers poets, essayists, historians-who shared in the intellectual liberalism of the age, but who were more purely artists in prose and verse than they were seekers after the unattainable. Hawthorne, for example, sojourned at Concord and at Brook Farm with some of the most extreme types of transcendental extravagance. ment interested him artistically and he utilized it in his romances, but personally he maintained an attitude of cool detachment from it. Longfellow was too much of an artist to lose his head over philosophical abstractions; Whittier, at his best, had a too genuine poetic instinct for the concrete; and Lowell and Holmes had the saving gift of humor. Cultivated Boston gentle-men like Prescott, Motley, and Parkman preferred to keep their feet on vealed by the removal of a velvet cap the solid earth and write admirable —proves it to have been the rapid histories. So the mellow years went by. Most of the widely-read American books were being produced within twenty miles of the Boston State House. The slavery issue kept growlthan in these two highly finished ing, far away, but it was only now and then, as in the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1856, that it was in many points of handling the group brought sharply home to the North. of "Paul III. Ottavia, and Cardinal The "golden forties" were as truly arness" at Naples.'
". . . It came through other hands California. There was wealth, leisure,

We of the Housetop

From my dooryard atop of the tallest apartment building I look down heavens pale by comparison. The City really the basis of intercourse. Talk-Hall tower lifts its glittering tiara to ing is only one way of conveying what mock the Corona Borealis. The one thinks. Sometimes gestures, facial planets are outgloried by carbon points expression, and so on, are the means and tungsten filaments. A ferry boat of revealing what one is thinking. In on the river is a galaxy of roving fires fact, talking is very frequently a drag

Up and down the streets crawl the sons conversing, for the carnal mind rolley cars, their retrorse antennae claims that one cannot always find the Cyclopean dragon eyes ablaze,—Fafnirs misunderstandings. And assuredly submissive to the rails, and to sharp conversation sometimes is not at all voices that forever cry, "Step lively." expressive of what the thoughts are, Even up here one is poignantly aware as when a converser is seeking to conof them, for at the intersection of the ceal his real sentiments. Christ Jesus, cross lines, they seem to squat on being nearer in his origin to pure Mind their truck-haunches for the balky as cause and Father-Mother than any fraction of a second, and then, in two other mortal, based his life to a recrashes, they and their eight wheels markable degree upon Mind. He said, are over, and they go roaring on their rigid steel pathway where once the of"; he took his rest at night in com-Indian moccasins slid noiselessly along munion with divine Mind on the Mount the mossy runnels of the forest glades. of Olives, for he said that the Son of The glimmer of the dusk veils the

of amethystine light, like the purple of cold snow in the lap of the hills late on a winter afternoon. Then it is that grim utilitarian office-buildings are suddenly transformed, as at the touch of a necromancer's wand, into palaces of fairy-land, magnificent with fire, each window a plate of beaten gold, shining like the back of a spiritual understanding he continually Stradivarius violin. It is hard to tell which window holds the reflex of the with, answering unuttered questions sundown, and which a lighted lamp, and doubts and fears, and often re-. . . Before long we of the housetop will, like the skylark, spurn the ground altogether, and using the skylights for our front doors, will find Jesus to be healed, the Pharisee, the Attic philosopher come into his

kingdom at last. All the trees will be

squares and streets with a suffusion

gardens. As I look round me now on other roofs, I can see awnings, and even children's sand-piles, and steamer-chairs, and hammocks, and various canvased arrangements for outdoor sleep. Even the cats have a roof-garden in refuge whereof I am aware, and schools have netted enclosures for basket-ball playing as well as for presence was made known as actual mittened and tippeted recitation. How sound to those who were with Moses good is all this migration roofward, while space is at a premium on the when Moses talked with God the peowisdom of Babylon, the current history of Tibet and the Himalavan peasants, the practice of our western

Indians upon their mesas, the Chinese on their terraces, who use their house tops underfoot as well as overhead. One does not realize what a vast un-populated, unutilized area lies but a lew feet above the teeming metropolis, till one looks down upon one hundred and thirty square miles of housetops from above.—Atlantic Essays.

My Library My library is a friend of a thousand years .- Kyo-Sya.

The Greatest Friend

Written for The Christian Science Monitor W HAT is the basis of humanity's friendships? It should really be the desire to serve unselfishly, wisely, and in accord with the gentle requirements of divine Science. But what proportion of humanity recognizes that basis? Some have friends for the use they may be as means to advancement in social, business and governmental circles. This, assuredly, is a travesty on friendship. For others friends are merely an antidote to loneliness and lack of companionship. In other cases they are taken simply as a matter of course, as a part of everyday, workaday life. Few probably have friends entirely for the purpose of doing good to them. A friend is really one toward whom

ove and right doing are owed. On this basis one must maintain unity with all men, and so utilize one of the wo Great Commandments, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. Before such splendid, universal friendship the puny relationships of the world take themselves off. And the great motive of mankind should be to enlarge the borders of friendship and come into view of that mighty association which is unity of man with divine Principle. idea always together with Mind. This is a far greater friendship than even the best example of men's universal fellowship. It is the eternal and loving being together of Mind and His pure reflection. Love, the one infinite God, is actuated by the utmost affection for its own expression, and the image of God, reflecting Mind as similitude, has this same fathomless af-

What might be called the togetherness of divine intelligence or infinite Spirit and its likeness is a pattern by which men can mold their own companionships. Mind and idea are forever in company, a companionship pervading today and always. Man looking to Mind for life, enjoys this being together, this union of affections that never ends. And any individual, deserted perhaps, or disdained, may look into Mind and possess beauties finite Mind or God. This friend-ship has not that unavoidable weak-"Miscellaneous Writings," where she says: "Whom we call friends seem to sweeten life's cup and to fill it with the nectar of the gods. We lift this cup to our lips; but it slips from our grasp, to fall in fragments before our

Mortals must widen their friendship to be more and more like the association of which Mind is aware. Human through the medium of conversation, written or spoken. But conversation first is formed in thought before utterance in speech. So that thought is on true intercourse between two per-"I have meat to eat that ye know not man hath not where to lay his head: he made instantaneous journeys across a lake and out of the temple, traveling as spontaneous thought travels, as rapidly as one in New York ould think of London; and the Bible frequently shows that in his conversation he depended not at all upon outward human utterance. Through his read the thoughts of the people he was vealing to the astonished Pharisees exactly what their evil meditation was. When Mary Magdalene came to Simon, spake "within himself" that the Master should have known she was a sinner. "And Jesus answering said unto him, Simon, I have somewhat to say unto thee," and proceeded to tell the story of the two debtors. And of course Moses and Christ Jesus and others in ancient times held

communication with God Himself, in unity with Mind, and at times Mind's or with Jesus. For on Mount Horeb We revert to the archaic ple heard the "voice of the words," they saw no similitude. And at the time of the transfiguration, when the Master was with Peter, James, and John, "behold a voice out of the cloud, which said, This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased; hear ye him." And in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy assures us that "The Soulinspired patriarchs heard the voice of Truth, and talked with God as consciously as man talks with man" (p. 308), and in another place she says, Before human knowledge dipped to its depths into a false sense of things,

-into belief in material origins which discard the one Mind and true source of being,-it is possible that the impressions from Truth were as distinct as sound, and that they came as sound to the primitive prophets." (Pages

213 and 214.) Because of all this it can readily be seen that with the infinity of Mind in contemplation, one need not necessarily travel a great distance to enjoy beautiful scenery, to make the most of summer's beauties and so on. Unlimited consciousness or Spirit is ever-present allness and therein is found wholly satisfying companionship, beauty, animation and unceasing comfort. Comprehension of this truth would not necessarily result in withdrawal from society, but, on the contrary, might bring to one a great increase in one's list of friends whom he could see and help and by whom he could be assisted. It might, on the other hand, take one into joyful, prolific solitude, as it did take Mary Baker Eddy, a solitude from which came the perfected gift of Christian Science for the world.

Smuggle in a Little Contraband

I advise teachers to cherish motherwit. I assume that you will keep the grammar, reading, writing and arithmetic in order; 't is easy and of course you will. But smuggle in a little contraband wit, fancy, imagination, thought. If you have a taste which you have suppressed because it is not shared by those about you, tell them that. Set this law up, whatever becomes of the rules of the school: they must not whisper, much less talk; but if one of the young people says a wise thing, greet it, and let all the children clap their hands. They shall have no book but school-books in the room but if one has brought in a Plutarch or Shakespeare or Don Quixote or that is real and substantial and all- Goldsmith or any other good book, and understands what he reads, put him at once at the head of the class. Nobody shall be disorderly, or leave his desk without permission, but if a boy runs from his bench, or a girl, because the fire falls, or to check some injury, and depths of friendship he has never that a little dastard is inflicting beknown before, a fellowship that is hind his desk on some helpless sufbased on eternity, and backed by the ferer, take away the medal from the unending resources of the greatest head of the class and give it on the friend man can ever have, the in- instant to the brave rescuer. If a child happens to show that he knows any fact about astronomy, or plants. ness that is of the world's kind, of which Mrs. Eddy writes on page 9 of terests him and you, hush all the terests him and you, hush all the that all may hear.-Emerson.

> Sheridan's Charm The great charm of Sheridan's speak-ing was his multifariousness of style,— Sydney Smith.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1922

EDITORIALS

Retirement of Mr. Frederick Dixon as Editor

WITH this vissue of The Christian Science Monitor the retirement of Mr. Frederick Dixon as Editor becomes

Mr. Dixon has been associated with The Christian Science Monitor from its very inception by Mrs. Eddy, n November, 1908, when he was called from London, England, by her, to take charge of the editorial pages, and became Associate Editor. Later he returned to England, handling the news and editorials dealing with the whole Eastern Hemisphere, until, in June, 1914, he returned again to Boston as Editor of the Monitor. Mr. Dixon's work as editor is so world-known and appreciated that any words of the publishers of appreciation and thanks can add nothing to what the world has already so rightly and generously given him.

The entire reading public will be delighted to know

that Mr. Dixon informs us that he is not by this retirement withdrawing himself in any way from the field of journalism, but intends to continue in the active participation of giving to the world the true and rightful interpretation of the social, civil, political and economic activities of all nations.

HERBERT W. EUSTACE. LAMONT ROWLANDS. PAUL HARVEY.

Retiring Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing

Royalist Greece and King Constantine

Just about a year ago Mr. Veniselos, discussing the Greek situation as it then obtained, with a representative of this paper, made a remarkable statement. "The Allies," he declared, "must remember that concessions of territories made to Greece under the Treaty of Sèvres were not made to me, but to the Greek people. I am here today and gone tomorrow, but Greece remains." Mr. Veniselos, at that time, was in London for the purpose of being "on hand" in case his services were needed by the Supreme Council, which was then holding its sessions in St. James's Palace. In spite of the fact that the Greek people, worked upon by Royalist propaganda, had rejected him only a few months before, Mr. Veniselos had determined to risk the slights and covert insults of the official Greek representatives in London if only he could still do something to save from destruction or impairment the great work which he had achieved for his country in the Near East. The story of how the official Greek representatives refused to avail themselves of Mr. Veniselos' advice, seeking to further their cause with the Allies by a personal attack on the former Greek Premier, rather than by any effort to fortify the Greek claims under the Treaty of Sèvres, is a matter of history.

In his effort to save the situation, Mr. Veniselos was only partially successful. Officially, the Treaty of Sèvres remained, as it still remains, theoretically unimpaired, but nothing that Mr. Veniselos could do could prevent the Allies from withdrawing from Greece that moral and material support which, as long as the destinies of the country were controlled by Mr. Veniselos, were so freely given. Since that time the efforts of Royalist Greece have been devoted to one end, namely, to secure from the Allies the recognition of King Constantine and the extension to the Royalist régime of the same support they had in times past accorded to the Government of Mr. Veniselos. In this cause the Royalists have not shrunk from making sacrifices such, as Mr. Veniselos would never for a moment have tolerated. Thus to Italy were sacrificed Northern Epirus and the Islands of the Ægean; whilst every effort was made to bribe France by offers of valuable concessions and the opportunity of organizing the Greek Army. The Gounaris Government has even gone so far as to offer the evacuation of Smyrna in exchange for a recognition, by the Allies, of the Constantine régime.

So far, all such efforts have proved unsuccessful. It is true that quite recently a loan of considerable proportions was negotiated for Greece in London, but Constantine still remains unrecognized, and no Greek government can regard itself as internationally stable until such a recognition is made or the need for it abolished by the abdication or removal of Constantine himself. It now seems evident that, having failed in Europe, the Greek Royalists are about to make a concerted effort to secure recognition for Constantine from America. A vigorous propaganda amongst Greeks in the United States is already projected, and schemes are afoot for a united effort to bring pressure to bear upon Washington. The trump card is to be the ostensible fact that Constantine was recalled to the throne of Greece by the overwhelming vote of the Greek people. Now there can be no question that, superficially examined, this claim appears to be true. The moment, however, any inquiry is made into the matter, the overwhelming majority becomes more and more discredited and the good faith of the whole development more and more doubtful. In the first place, it is a well-known fact that the Royalists took advantage of Mr. Veniselos' long absence from the country, during the peace negotiations, and of the weariness of a people for eight years almost continuously at war, to discredit the Veniselos Government and to extend the most exaggerated promises of relief to the peo-ple. Mr. Veniselos was pictured as solely responsible for the continued mobilization of the army, and, every-where, the people were promised that if the King were recalled the army would be demobilized and an era of peace and prosperity immediately inaugurated.

When, moreover, it came to a matter of actual plebiscite in regard to the King's return, the Royalists were by no means willing to trust to the free vote of the people, even after all had been done that could be done in the way of propaganda. In other words, the plebiscite

was from beginning to end a farce. The officials of the British and American Embassies at Athens have testified that the Royalist Government not only allowed, but even encouraged, Royalist voters who registered in one district to cast their votes in a number of districts, whilst in the matter of candidates, there was, of course, only one candidate, namely, King Constantine. There was no negative poll, and everybody was compelled to go to the polling booth. In this way, even the Veniselists were forced to vote for the return of King Constantine. In such circumstances, a majority of 98 per cent, far from being remarkable, was even inevitable.

A year or so ago, Greece repudiated Mr. Veniselos and recalled King Constantine in haste. She has been repenting these actions ever since at leisure. The fact is that the Greek people are today, more perhaps than at any time during the past twelve months, disappointed with and disillusionized in regard to the Constantine régime. The army is practically Veniselist to a man, and the Greek people are, it is to be imagined, only awaiting some definite lead in order to declare their real feelings. In these circumstances, that the Royalists should be making a desperate attempt to secure recognition for their régime is not to be wondered at. The people of the United States, however, are not likely to be deceived as to the real condition of things, and the government at Washington is not likely to allow itself to be utilized for the purpose of bolstering up a system which really derives no sanction from the desire of the Greek people.

In spite of all the efforts that have been made during the past two years to "whitewash" the record of King Constantine, to show, in spite of the most overwhelming evidence to the contrary, that he has "always been friendly at heart toward the Allies," the simple fact remains that Constantine was, all through the great war, one of the most subtle enemies with whom the Allies had to contend: that he, again and again, exerted his power to override the Constitution of Greece; and that he was largely responsible for the condition of impoverishment to which the country was, and is, reduced. During the first few weeks after the rejection of Mr. Veniselos and the recall of King Constantine, it might have been argued, as indeed it was argued, that if the theory of self-determination was to secure any recognition at all amongst the Allies, it should secure recognition in Greece. It has, however, long been evident that the Constantine régime does not, in any sense of the word, represent the self-determination of Greece, but the imposition on that country of a bondage from which all wellwishers desire to see her released.

More News for the Pacific

ONE of the outcomes of last autumn's Pam-Pacific Press Conference in Honolulu is now to be seen in the effort of a chief promoter of that conference, Alexander Hume Ford of Honolulu, to secure the authorization of the United States Congress for the continued use of the government's naval radio for the transmission of news to Pacific points. An effort of the kind was presaged by the discussions of the conference, which spent no inconsiderable portion of its time in calling attention to the paucity of real news in the Pacific lands, and to the desirability of an improved and amplified news service for the sake of the practical good to be accomplished thereby. Mr. Ford has some influential names to fall back upon in urging his request. There are those of the various officials of the Pan-Pacific Union and the Pan-Pacific Press Conference, and there are even those of President Harding and Secretary Hughes, in so far as these two may be said to have been brought into the matter through their retention, respectively, of the honorary presidency and honorary vice-presidency of the union. Congress can hardly turn a deaf ear to such as these, especially as no inconvenience appears to be involved in using the naval system for the dissemination of news. Congress can even afford to be lenient in the fixing of charges. Whether it can see its way to grant all that some of the more enthusiastic Pacific press representatives have advocated may be a question, for press messages at six cents a word would mean a cheaper news service in the Pacific than that which now is supplied to London and Paris. Still, a low rate is an imperative need if "news" is to consist of information and not merely of misleading bulletins, and Congress should take into account the great desirability of keeping the Pacific peoples everywhere correctly informed.

The Pan-Pacific leaders themselves are keenly alive to this need. Alexander Hume Ford virtually described the situation in this paragraph which he wrote last December, apropos of the need of a permanent press conference body: "The Australian journalist knows little of Japan, the American journalist is confused by the reams of paid-for press propaganda that deluges him from the Orient, the Japanese press takes seriously the utterances of the American jingo journalist and tries to out-jingo him. The Latin-American press is fairly well served so far as her northern neighbor is concerned, but little in other Pacific lands is known concerning the affairs of the great South American continent. The result of all this neglect of understanding is that the Pacific lands are streering straight for the shores of chronic mis-understanding and worse." The cost of cables and commercial radio messages is at the base of this divergence. Pacific peoples cannot think together, or hope to think together, until they can have full information about what goes on in the world, supplied to them with somewhat the same promptness and amplitude that is notable in the dissemination of information among the various states of the United States. The Pacific peoples cannot hope to have such information supplied to them, or exchanged for theirs, until the rates for ordinary cables are considerably nearer that of six cents per word than they are at present. Australians sailing to the press conference of last October could send wireless messages to Australia and New Zealand for fourteen cents per word, but the moment they landed in Honolulu they were debarred from wireless and compelled to resort to cables at 83 cents per word. At that rate, news must be reduced to the bare bones, and of course conveys no fairer notion of the true aspect of its subject than does a skeleton of the human figure. To soften the asperity of such tolls, the great news agencies are driven to parcel out the

territory amongst themselves, each acting in a limited area and then exchanging with all the others-a system which tends to render the inadequacy of bulletins even worse through depriving such bulletins as may be received of the countercheck that would be usual if rival news associations were working in the same territory. No wonder that the Pacific lands are among the most difficult to understand, or that they seem to be most tardy in understanding one another or the world at large!

For obviating such conditions, for sweeping aside all. such barriers as high cable rates or monopolized lines of communication, Congress can well afford to lend the naval radio system, and even to authorize extensions of that system. There will be some expense involved, no doubt. But if will be small in comparison with the resulting benefits. And after all, how much better that money should be expended for the amplifying of communication and the spreading of information, which make for obviating war, than to allow misunderstanding to continue, and then to incur vastly greater expense for the wars which it breeds!

A Peep Into Mexico Asked

Mr. Connally, a Democratic member of the House of Representatives from Texas, is no doubt clearly within his rights in asking that Congress inquire into the present relations between the United States and Mexico. The gentleman from Texas is not the only one who would like to know just what, at the present moment, prevents a renewal of former commercial and official relations between the neighbor republics. Many of those unselfishly interested may reasonably believe that the present is not the time to continue a policy of "watchful waiting," unless, indeed, it is made to appear affirmatively that no other course can safely be adopted. Neither the United States nor Mexico has been or can be the gainer by continuing the existing state of polite aloginess. If either is apprehensive because of some necessary surrender of political prestige or loss of official dignity, certainly the United States should not hesitate to make the first advances, even if such action should entail the generous granting of concessions which previously it' might have been unwise to have offered.

It might not be unreasonable to assume that events of the past few weeks have combined to solve, in a sense, whatever may have been the confusing problems which have seemed to stand in the way of an adjustment of the difficulties, real or imagined, which have prevented recognition by the United States of the position of Mexico under the Obregon Administration. This solution, if thus it may be called, is one of the assured results of the deliberations and conclusions of the Conference now in session in Washington. It seems to be a foregone conclusion that out of the Conference will come what will be accepted as an assurance of peace in the Pacific for an indeterminate period. With this conclusion comes, or should come, to both Mexico and the United States, the conviction that the status of Mexico in its relations to its northern neighbor is quite definitely determined, at least as to the possibility of her attitude being influenced by any ambitious power in the Pacific for many years to come. Thus regarded, it is to the interest of Mexico to resume neighborly relations with the United States, without reservations or evasions. Likewise it is to the interest of the United States to accept, practically at their face value, such reasonable pledges of friendship as Mexico, or the existing régime in Mexico, finds it possible to give.

The Texas Representative who proposes the congressional investigation of alleged interference by agents of industrial and financial interests in the relations between the two countries is not actuated by any traditional friendship which Texas or Texans feel for things Mexican. Mexico's friends in the United States are not found in greatest numbers in the border states. Propinquity, in this case, has not engendered either admiration or high regard. But it is possible that Mr. Connally, because he is a neighbor of Mexico, is in a position to appraise the influences which he believes are being unfairly and selfishly exerted to insure a continuance of the present impasse. He points to the fact that since the date of President Obregon's inauguration, December 1, 1920, internal order in Mexico has been reasonably maintained. He seeks to show that General Obregon, in so far as it is possible or politic for him so to do, has committed his administration and the government to the policy of non-retroactivity of the disputed confiscatory clause in the Constitution of 1917. He does not emphasize the possibility, evidently leaving that to future inquiry, that President Obregon has gone as far in the matter of concessions in this particular as he can safely go without incurring the outspoken displeasure of his own political enemies within the Republic, who await only a plausible excuse for seeking his overthrow. Is it not the part of wisdom, all things considered, to lend a hand to the effort to maintain a stable government in Mexico? If there is, on the part of those selfishly interested, an organized effort to influence the Government of the United States, and the people as well, against such a reasonable course, this fact should be disclosed by just such a process as that proposed.

Meryon

LAST year was the centenary of the birth of Charles Meryon. The collection of his etchings, which was arranged for exhibition in London and New York, is still on view. Most of the prints are the very best impressions. Those who possess ordinary reproductions of the Paris set, known as "Eaux-Fortes sur Paris" should compare them with the fine states on view in London and New York. Only thus can the tyro understand what a vast difference there is between a fine impression, with its deep velvet shadows, and chiaroscuro so profound that it looks like color, and ordinary prints or reproductions.

Meryon was the greatest of all architectural etchers. He published nearly a hundred plates, but his fame rests entirely on his etchings of old Paris. The other subjects, landscapes, figures, etc., which he produced would

never have brought him fame; but old Paris seemed to have a peculiar fascination for him, as if he were talking with, and listening to an intimate, so much so that people have fallen into the way of reading into his Paris etchings much more than the artist intended. What is the strange attraction, say, of his "L'Abside de Notre-Dame"? Is it the mass of the fabric dark against the sky, is it the sinister look of the bridge, is it the sluggish water, is it the shadows that stretch away into the marge of the river, where two figures stand, and a humdrum bridge, is it the sky with the piled clouds, and the flock of birds in flight? It is none of these things, and yet it is all of these things. They combine, they present a vision that stands for old Paris. That was his subject. He had no other. It is curious how, in looking through a collection of Meryon's etchings, one is usually indifferent to all those which do not deal with old

Yet Meryon was not entirely a Frenchman. His mother was French, but his father was an Englishman, Dr. Charles Lewis Meryon, who was decribed as "suave, immaculate, irreproachable after his kind." As a youth Meryon had no intention of becoming an etcher. He wanted to be a sailor. In 1837 he entered the naval school at Brest, and two years later went to sea, going as a naval cadet on a long voyage to the Pacific. He made some clever sketches of the Maoris in New Zealand, and some of these are shown in the exhibition of his works at the British Museum. They are without distinction: any clever artistic youth could have produced

He tired of the sea, and decided to become a professional artist. That was in 1846. He settled in Paris and became the pupil of a mediocre painter called Phelippes, who was employed at the Ministère de Guerre. Meryon tried to paint historical pictures, as every one did in those days, and failed. He then entered the studio of M. E. Bléry, the engraver, straightway found his vocation, and soon began the series of etchings from the streets of Paris which have made the name of Mervon

a household word in art circles.

It is inconceivable that his genius as an etcher was not recognized during his lifetime. He was neglected. But a few friends and patrons seem to have regarded him as an exceptional man. There was the Duc d'Aremberg, who invited him to Belgium to make drawings of his château at Enghien; there were Victor Hugo, Gautier, and Baudelaire who encouraged him; but the general French public was indifferent to his art. Etchings which today fetch any price from £200 to £600 each, were sold by Meryon for a franc apiece. A long time passed before he was recognized; a long time passed before his etchings rose to anything like their present value. In 1860 Sir Francis Seymour Haden bought for the Victoria and Albert Museum at South Kensington sixteen of the "Eaux-Fortes sur Paris" for three guineas. It was owing to the writings of Seymour Haden and Philip Gilbert Hamerton that the etchings of Meryon began to be appreciated, and not only did those connoisseurs write about him, they also persuaded the Keepers of the National Collections to acquire sets before the prices became prohibitive. Today only a man of very great wealth could obtain a complete set of the finest Meryon etchings, and there are a few to acquire which he might have to spend years of waiting and watching.

Editorial Notes

EVIDENTLY the professors of Yale University now assisting in the manufacture of some 200 motion picture reels of American history for educational purposes lookfor good results from the enterprise. Probably their example will be followed elsewhere. Of course, history is no more a matter of costumes, theatrical gestures, and decorative groupings than it is a catalogue of dates, kings, and battles. The mere presentation of a pictorial history will provide no substitute for the time and effort required of the student who would build up for himself a proper imaginative background for the study of history. But if the employment of the screen can assist pupils to undertake the serious study of the subject for its own sake, it will be fully justified.

WHILE the Australian Prime Minister warns the iron and steel workers that they are living in a fools' paradise if they ignore the fact that wages must bear some relation to prices, and Mr. Justice Powers, president of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court, has declared the futility of further shortening hours in the face of the rising tide of old-world cheap products, the custom of the forty-four-hour week is still extending in New South Wales, and extremist delegates to the Moscow international congress speak hopefully of the adoption by Australian Labor of the revolutionary constitution drawn up in the Red conference. Meanwhile shipbuilding is stopping, iron and steel works are closing down, and Welsh coal is successfully competing in Australia with the New South Wales product. The pressure of unemployment may do more than any accurate statements of economics by legislator or judge. The political crisis in New South Wales will probably offer the electors of that State an opportunity of recording their views on the question of the wisdom, at present, of shortening the work day and maintaining wage standards. The result of an election in that State might well be epoch-making.

ONE hears enough about the ease with which alcoholic beverages may still be obtained in the United States. if—and so forth. There is no occasion for denying that some reports of this kind have a foundation in fact, indeed it would be marvelous if such were not the case. But now and then one hears also of a person having to contend with serious delays in obtaining alcohol for quite legitimate and necessary use in industry. In some cases, it seems, it has taken weeks to get through the red tape which confronts people obliged to use alcohol in industrial processes. Is the government doing all it should to meet proper requirements of this kind? If not, the resultant dissatisfaction may add materially to the opposition to